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Senate Votes $50 Army Pay; Drys in Political Dilemma; Hitler Summons Satellites

The World's Day—June 8, 1942

Washington: Senate Votes $50 Service Pay

The Senate voted to increase the minimum pay in the armed forces to $50 monthly, to raise that of first-class privates and corresponding naval ratings to $54 and to make all pay increases effective as of June 1.

Lend-lease agreements were offered to Poland, Belgium, and Greece by Secretary of State Hull; terms proposed are understood to be the same as those agreed to by Britain and China, and to those offered to Russia, Norway, and the Netherlands.

President Roosevelt signed legislation making an additional $210,000,000 available for the War Shipping Administration to insure vessels risking destruction in war service.

Three House members were invited to the White House to discuss with President Roosevelt problems involved in a nation-wide program of gasoline rationing. They included Chairman Lea (D) of California, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee; and Representatives Kleberg (D) of Texas, and Holmes (R) of Massachusetts.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for a new appropriation of $39,417,827,337 for the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. If granted, his request would boost to more than $200,000,000,000 the war chest approved by Congress for the three years ending June 30, 1943.

Major General Hershey, Selective Service director, conferred with President Roosevelt on the issue of drafting youths 18 and 19 for military service.

Majority Leader McCormack (D) of Massachusetts announced the appointment of Representative R. Ramspeck (D) of Georgia as majority whip of the House, succeeding the late Representative Patrick Boland of Pennsylvania.

First big job of the newly formed Wartime Food Committee will be to determine the quantity of various types of food needed to supply military, civilian, lend-lease, and other demands, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said.

Integration of United States and British production and shipments of war supplies is "a matter of prime importance," Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, declared. [Page 1.]

Congress approached a showdown on the soldier pay controversy with members of both House and Senate demanding that base pay for service men be higher than the $46 monthly minimum agreed upon in joint committee.

New England: Bay State Drys in Dilemma

Prohibition Party in Massachusetts faces internal struggle as long-time leaders oppose moves of William H. McMasters, perennial gubernatorial candidate, to name his own slate. [Page 2.]

Mayor Tobin vetoed a Boston Council ordinance that would have heavily taxed street sales of out-of-State newspapers.

Gift of $630,000 was announced at Yale Commencement. Graduation of Simmons College was held in Boston Symphony Hall. [Details and picture: Page 5.]

Ensign Donald F. Mason of "Sighted Sub, Sank Same" fame will be among the 15 American and British war heroes to arrive in Boston Wednesday morning for the War Heroes Parade and Celebration. [Details and Picture: Page 2.]

Freighter launched at Portland, Maine, as merchant ship building pace quickens. [Page 3.]

Europe: Hitler Calls Satellite Chiefs to Vienna

Hitler summoned representatives of Nazi satellite states to meet soon in an important conference at Vienna—reportedly to press for more soldiers for the Axis front—it was reported in London.

Hungary's Premier and Foreign Minister, Nicholas Kallay, discussed military and political affairs with Hitler, and Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in a meeting in Berlin over the week end, it was announced by German official sources.

Britain plans to send an envoy to Washington, possibly with ministerial rank, to take charge of British interests there dealing with raw materials for war production, it was announced in London.

Mussolini has purged some 30,000 party members from the Fascist organization in Rome alone, at the prodding of Hitler, according to reports reaching Cairo.

National: Gasoline Help for East Is Urged

Representatives of 25 Eastern metropolitan centers meeting with Mayor F. H. La Guardia in New York City, adopted a resolution asking the Federal Government to broaden rationing of petroleum transportation to assure availability of necessary supplies of oil along the Atlantic coast.

America's military forces from the Atlantic to the Pacific are intensifying by every means their efforts in the training centers and in posts of active duty along the coasts to build the most powerful Army and Navy possible. ["Life in the Camps": a new series. First page, second section.]

Americas: Argentina Suspends Pro-Axis Paper

In Buenos Aires the pro-Axis newspaper Pampero was suspended for 10 days by the Argentine authorities after an attack on former President Justo and former Minister of Finance Federico Pinedo. It accused them of conniving to enable British interests to retain control of concessions in the Port of Rosario. This was the fourth and longest suspension imposed by the Government on Pampero.

The War: RAF Sweeps Over Hitler-Held Ports

RAF: Hundreds of fighting planes and fighter-bombers from scores of British airfields swept in a series of daylight thrusts over Hitler's channel ports and defenses.

Midway Island: Japanese naval force fled from Midway Island area after suffering heavy losses in encounter with United States forces. Contact between opposing forces appeared to be ended, for time being.

Libya: Libyan tank battle entered fourteenth day with British repulsing new Axis assaults at Knightsbridge and Bir Hacheim.

Russia: Germans continued heavy air and land attacks on Sevastopol, remaining Russian stronghold in Crimea.

China: Japanese troops reported successes in fighting at Chushien in Chekiang Province and in other areas.

Australia: Japanese submarines shelled Sydney and Newcastle on Australia's southeast coast.

Cottage at 'Shangri-La' to Provide President With Summer Hideaway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—President Roosevelt has a new summer cottage. The location—Shangri-La.

Mrs. Roosevelt revealed today that her husband has located a "cottage" where he can go to spend a night or two if the weather gets too warm in Washington this summer. She said that secret service regulations made it impossible for her to reveal the location.

Asked about her use of the word "cottage," Mrs. Roosevelt said the President would have a small place himself, but admitted it would take quite an establishment to house the secret service and other attachés who must travel with him.

The President's departures from the White House are never announced these days. The flag that used to be lowered when he was away from the mansion now flies at full staff every day.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | FAIR | WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Mother Church Reports Cover Wide Activity

Directors stress need of moral courage in duty of freeing world from threats of slavery.

A democratic America that took its stand for freedom in the world three quarters of a century ago by liberating the slaves is now engaged in the greater task of working out "freedom from slavery for the whole world," The Christian Science Board of Directors stated in a graphic report to the annual meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, today.

Meeting under the world-wide shadow of what is probably the greatest threat to religious and individual freedom since the advent of Christianity, the Directors' statement along with reports by other Church officials and from the field concerned themselves largely with the need of the hour for moral courage to guard and strengthen spiritual citadels everywhere.

That this moral courage is making itself felt in the world today was the assurance given by the Directors as the result of evidences brought to their attention of churches and individuals using these troublous times as a period for great spiritual growth and the "pouring forth of the riches of good will."

Growth of Movement

Other reports hinging upon the world-wide activities of the Christian Science movement alluded to the many physical healings continually resulting from the application of Christian Science, the growth of the religion as evidenced in an increase in the circulation of Christian Science periodicals and the opportunities inherent in the times for a general turning towards spiritual means for the solution of today's political and social problems.

Hence the Board of Directors emphasized that the value of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, to the world today is that "it interprets the Scriptures into a mode of activity, not into doctrinal theories which might add to the confusion of warring sects."

"In our movement," the Board of Directors continued, "the individual churches have enlarged their kindness in healing sorrow and sickness and sin. Practitioners have reassured the doubting, blessed the sorrowful, freed from pain the suffering, delivered the brave from the snares of death. The periodicals bear testimony to the restoration of health and happiness to so many, that the con-

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Members of Board of Lectureship: Page 11.

Japanese Fleet Flees After Battle; $39,417,327,337 War Fund Asked; U. S. Nears 5,000 War Planes a Month

World production board is planned by United Nations—Gains made on supply front.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—President Roosevelt's request to Congress for a new war appropriation of $39,417,827,337 and the disclosure that the United States is even now turning out "nearly 5,000" war planes monthly today led a whole parade of war production news which made bad reading for Berlin and Tokyo.

The leading features of this parade of good news were these:

1. The President put into the hands of Congress a new financial blueprint of a victory production program. The total—$39,417,827,337—tht largest in history—will bring projected American expenditures in World War II to above $200,000,000,000. President Roosevelt requested Congress to vote these funds as part of the regular army supply bill for the fiscal year 1943 beginning July 1.

2. American aircraft factories are already up to the President's 1942 schedule and next year will reach the second objective of 10,000 a month, the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee handling army bills, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, announced. It was he who revealed for the first time that monthly production has already reached a level of "nearly 5,000."

3. The United States and Great Britain have nearly completed the organization of what in effect will be an "International War Production Board" which will co-ordinate more closely the productive facilities of all the United Nations and aim to conserve to the fullest precious shipping space.

Joint Board Planned

4. Consideration is being given in both Washington and London to the issuance of joint Anglo-American production communiqués giving full, detailed, and explicit figures on the current output of armaments in every category so overwhelmingly favorable has production become.

It was the overwhelming progress of American production which, after a visit last week end to Detroit, which caused Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, to declare: "I can't help but feel that if Göring and Hitler had made that trip with us through those plants they would either throw up their hands or cut

Continued on Page 14, Column 1

Associated Press

'No Limits to Nimitz'

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, on his visit to Midway Island May 5 to honor the defenders of the island. At the left is Commander Cyril T. Simard, commanding the naval air station at Midway. A Chinese commentator, enthusiastically discussing the victory at Midway, exclaimed: "There are no limits to Nimitz."

Action west of Midway opened to U. S. fleet as stinging defeat is handed enemy.

By Joseph C. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Reports of the great naval battle off Midway in the Pacific today indicate that the United States has markedly strengthened its offensive and defensive position against Japan.

Although no claim is made to a knockout blow against the Japanese flotilla, official statements imply that enemy losses in sinkings and damaging are so severe as to compensate in a measure for American losses at Pearl Harbor.

Among the facts which stand out on the basis of reports so far received from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, are that:

1. Japan has suffered a major naval defeat to a well-rounded flotilla.

2. The security of Hawaii and of the American-Australian supply has been measurably increased.

3. Japanese losses were large enough to give the United States new freedom of action in the key waters west of Midway Island.

4. The Japanese attack was directed at the occupation of Midway preparatory to occupation of Hawaii.

5. America's patrol system is working efficiently and that the necessary strength was on hand to combat what was obviously a very powerful enemy force.

Own Loss 'Inconsiderable'

Since American losses have not been detailed, other than Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's disclosure that a destroyer had been sunk by a Japanese submarine, the official outlook here is still expressed in the statement of Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, that "in comparison with the losses of the enemy, United States losses are inconsiderable."

It is perhaps significant that Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding the United States Army Air Corps, has already felt able to telegraph Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding the Army Hawaiian Department, congratulation on "this decisive victory."

Likewise, Australian Naval Minister N. O. J. Makin declared today that "what has happened at Midway has thrown the question of naval balance seriously against Japan. The Coral Sea and Midway actions have shown that Japanese naval power is incapable of standing up to the more effective methods of the Allied nations."

If the Japanese have suffered as many sinkings and damagings as Admiral Nimitz believes they have, this will considerably reduce the likelihood of an invasion

Continued on Page 14, Column 6

Enemy loses 3 warships, 11 damaged in Midway clash; Allies rout Axis tanks in Libya.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A Japanese naval task force of substantial proportions is fleeing westward from Midway Island after having suffered the loss of at least three warships, damage to at least 11 other craft, and destruction of scores of airplanes. The United States forces have lost one destroyer, "some" airplanes, and an American aircraft carrier has been damaged. Operations of an undisclosed nature are proceeding off Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

That, in brief, is today's known news in the mid-Pacific sea battle that began on Thursday and which may turn out to be an American victory of significant proportion.

It seems quite conclusive now that the Japanese ran into a trap at Midway Island and that they were badly stung. But the full extent of the damage they have suffered and its effect upon possible future Japanese operations remains to be determined.

Other operations, perhaps even another attack on Hawaii or an offensive against Russia, may have been dependent upon the success of the Midway attack and the mysterious happenings near Dutch Harbor. And in repulsing the Japanese, Admiral Nimitz's Pacific Fleet may well have dealt the enemy a severe blow in the East. But it would seem too early to conclude that the Japanese defeat is a disaster. Admiral King stressed this point in a press statement in Washington.

In all probability, the Japanese possess sufficient sea and air strength, even after the Midway losses are subtracted, to attempt either new offensive actions or to put up strong resistance against any operations undertaken by the United Nations.

Nevertheless, in preventing the Japanese from gaining possession of Midway, American forces have achieved a strategic success of no mean importance. From Midway, the Japanese could have raided Pearl Harbor and possibly could have launched a major Pacific offensive with the West Coast and the Panama Canal as ultimate objectives.

Meanwhile, the entire war picture, with the possible exception of China, is a bright one for the United Nations.

In the European theater, the RAF continued its campaign against German war industries with attacks on Nazi-held France and the British Radio counseled residents of French coastal areas to evacuate these regions in order not to interfere with "friendly operations." This may be a hint of coming invasion plans.

The Russian-German fighting centered on Sevastopol, Chimean naval base, which has fought off a German siege for seven months. The Germans appear to be making a supreme effort to occupy it, attacking heavily both by land and from the air.

In Libya, the tank battle entered its fourteenth day with the British Imperials and the Free French apparently still holding the advantage after repulsing new Axis assaults at Knightsbridge and Bir Hacheim.

Midway Battle

A powerful section of the Japanese Fleet was fleeing westward from Midway Island today after having suffered heavy losses in an intermittent engagement with American sea and air forces.

"The enemy appears to be withdrawing," said Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, in a communiqué issued in Honolulu. "Contact was lost during last night."

Japanese losses thus far have been fixed at at least three warships sunk, 13 or more others damaged, and near destruction of their protecting air arm.

Against this formidable score, the only announced American losses in equipment were 1 destroyer sunk by a submarine, 1 aircraft carrier hit by a bomb, and some planes missing.

Loss of the United States destroyer was acknowledged in the same communiqué in which Admiral Nimitz told of the enemy's apparent withdrawal. But it was

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Story of Midway battle told in communiqués: Page 9.

Offense in Pacific Cheaper Than Defense

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, June 8—The American naval success in the Midway battle immediately produces an Allied-wide chorus demanding an immediate offensive against the Japanese from Australia. Here, as well as in America, the press is saying that "now is the time, and we must immediately launch an offensive."

It is highly desirable and encouraging to witness this burgeoning of the offensive spirit, but anyone who expects Gen. Douglas MacArthur to recapture the Philippines tomorrow or even next week is only letting himself in for a disappointment. It is not as easy as all that. Note these basic elements in the situation.

So far as the enemy's situation

Continued on Page 14, Column 4

Harvard Seniors Told That Men Will Be War's Deciding Factor

In the sobering knowledge that they themselves will soon be fighting on the world-wide battlefronts of total war, 800 Harvard seniors today completed a "Class Day week end" and heard from the University's academic elite — the Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa—that men, not machines, will ultimately prove the deciding factor of the war.

Dr. James Phinney Baxter III, President of Williams College, declared in the annual Phi Beta Kappa oration this morning in Sanders Theater that "the dive bomber, the tank, and the flame thrower have made such an impression on our minds that we too readily assume that men are no longer as important as machines."

Without trained manpower, he stated, "tanks and planes are but dross."

Dressed in academic cap and gown, Phi Beta Kappa members of the graduating class attended the morning ceremonies and held a special place of honor. Approximately 70 of Harvard's class of '42 have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship fraternity.

The PBK exercises brought to a close a week end of sobered Class Day fun, and introduced Harvard University's 291st Commencement Week in 306 years of academic history.

Thursday the Class of 1942 will be awarded degrees in formal Commencement ceremony. The week end "Class Day" was the wartime remnant of colorful senior frolics of other years.

Pre-war Merriment

Glimpses of pre-war merriment flashed through Saturday night's entertainment outdoors in the Kirkland House Triangle, with Myron Oppenheimer '42 singing a ballad to a "biddie" (house maid), with music appropriated from Gilbert and Sullivan:

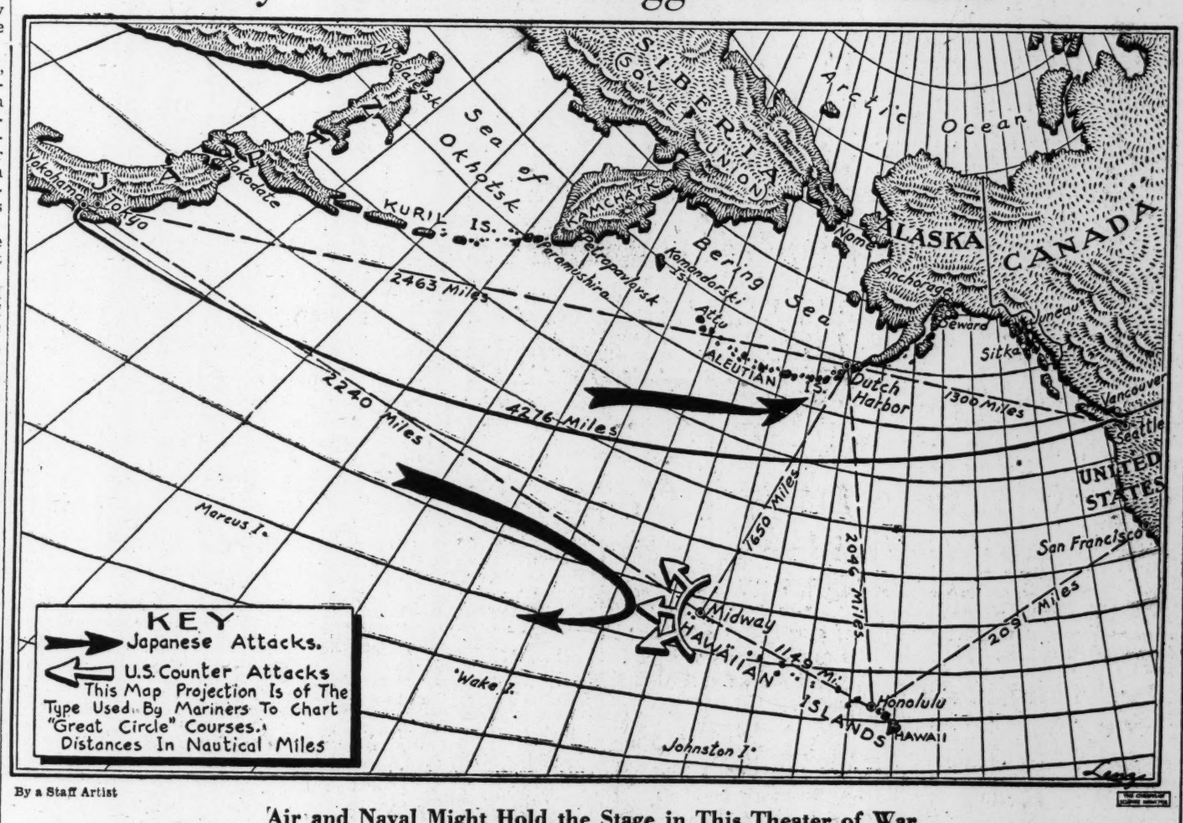
On a ledge by my window the biddie did sit,
Singing "'gorra, be-gorra, be-gorra";
And I said to her, "Biddie-girl, why do you sit
Singing 'gorra, be-gorra, be gorra'?"

—while 280-pound Vern K. Miller, football star, posed in a maid's uniform with a mop over his shoulder.

Two of the most colorful portions

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Key Points of the Struggle in the Pacific



By a Staff Artist

'Air and Naval Might Hold the Stage in This Theater of War

Although the tactical details are still withheld, American air-naval forces are disclosed to have fought an important defensive action against the Japanese in the vicinity of Midway Island. Action in the Dutch Harbor area is "continuing." The map shows the "great circle" or shortest distances as straight lines, correctly depicting the strategic importance of the direct Yokohama-Seattle line as compared with the longer arc of the usual shipping track. Midway's strategic importance likewise is shown.

State Ballot Board May Have to Decide Who's Who for 'Dry' Party Candidates

New England WPB Director Urged Halt on Plant Extension

The time has come to call a halt on the Government's gigantic program of plant expansion, now at a peak of $39,000,000,000, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., New England egional Director of the War Production Board in Boston, asserted today.

In an address to war contractors attending a luncheon of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the WPB head said, "There is neither the material nor skilled manpower to expend on more facilities.

"We need them for end-products, now, this summer, this fall, in 1942, which may be the critical period. We have got to concentrate on the fullest utilization of what we have, where it is."

Speaking as head of one of the 13 practically autonomous divisions of the WPB, Mr. Wheeler said production in New England is "considerably ahead of schedule" with some exceptions. Warning contractors not to become complacent, he urged greater sub-contracting to speed production.

Concerning the government-financed program of plant expansion necessitated by superimposing a defense program on an inflated civilian economy, he thought it fortunate this method was chosen. "We certainly have enlarged our productive capacity," said he, "far more than otherwise might have occurred.

"In 1940, the value of plants was estimated at approximately $22,500,000,000. Since that time, more than $16,500,000,000 has been added or authorized—an increase of 74 per cent. Of this increase, about 85 per cent has or will be paid for by the Government.

"Thus we have achieved a truly colossal productive capacity."

Only 160 Hours of Sun in May

Sh! It was a secret once, but today it can be told.

Emerging from its cocoon of wartime secrecy, May, 1942, is called the best May for bugs and the worst for sunshine in the history of the Boston weather bureau.

For a week the details that made this possible were kept under wraps in accordance with war regulations. But this being June 8, more than seven days since the end of the preceding month, six months and a day after Pearl Harbor, the ugly facts are public property.

No May was ever like the last one.

This year—and this is the secret, or heretofore secret, part—there were only, can you believe it, 160 hours of sunshine in May.

What that did to bug life has almost every farmer in the State doubly war-conscious. Besides the Japanese and the Germans, there is now a Battle of Bugs. Tent caterpillars are in profusion. So are the pretty, brown and yellow, furry kind that crawl along the ground. And the little green ones that drop down your neck.

How come? Apparently the sun has a retarding effect on these insects, consisting mainly of a check on their food sources. With an average amount of sunshine, the mold, mildew and so forth that feed a bug just do not develop. Neither do the bugs.

Precipitation was also below normal in May, G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist, said. That did not help.

But he added a reassuring note. There was enough rain to cooperate with the insufficient amount of sun to the end that agricultural crops were not impaired.

Well, that is all, and now you know an authentic war secret.

Horse-Theft Case Reported in Hub

Boston's first case of horse-thieving since gasoline rationing and tire shortages brought "Old Dobbin" out of retirement, involves a brown horse, answering to the name of "Roy," which may be identified by a white star on its forehead. The case was reported to the police today by Max Spiller, who operates a stable of 60 horses on North Center Street, North End.

Mr. Spiller values the animal at $150, and reports that it was taken from his stable sometime between 3:30 on Saturday afternoon and 8 o'clock this morning. Mr. Spiller lives in Revere, Mass., and keeps many horses, several of which are used by newspapers for hire.

Police are using teletype and radio in sending out orders that a search be conducted for the horse—modern assets of mechanical search which were not in existence when horses really were popular on Boston streets.

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT AIR CONDITIONED

Visitors to Boston—

please don't return home without a visit to the

WORLD FAMOUS AUTOMATIC BARGAIN BASEMENT

One of your friends is sure to ask: "Did you visit Paul Revere's birthplace—did you see Bunker Hill Monument and the glass flowers at Harvard—and did you get to Filene's Basement?"

Like Boston Baked Beans—the Automatic Bargain Basement of Filene's has become one of Boston's famous institutions—noted for bargains, there is nothing quite like it in the world.

—gives goods away to charity that don't sell in 30 days, but THEY DO SELL with LOW prices forced by automatic reductions of ¼, ½, ¾ after 12, 18 and 24 selling days. In the good old New England thrifty way everything sells for cash under this plan!

—it's the place where the social strata merge—with socialites vying with each other for the privilege of buying mink coats at $1,000 a crack—and career girls dressing like debutantes from the bargains gleaned from the magic name specialty shops from all over the country!

—over 2,000,000 bargains sell here annually to men—bargain phenomena of the century are its famous $11 clothing events for men held semi-annually—through this singular bargain enterprise as many as 150,000 people have crowded in a single day and in 33 years about $250,000,000 worth of bargains have sold!

—Once the buying map for this unique store covered the entire markets of the world—but today Paris labels are replaced with California labels. In almost every one of its 49 bargain sections FAMOUS BRAND merchandise with labels of leading concerns, makes up a great part of the huge pile of 12,000,000 bargains that sell here annually!

All Summer long it's cool as an eskimo's back porch—we pioneered in air-conditioning back in '27—so your shopping tour is a pleasure even on the hottest day. An excursion to and through Filene's Basement has an air of adventure because it's a veritable treasure hunt . . . moreover there's an air of camaraderie where folks in all walks of life rub shoulders neighborly prospecting for values in store.

Summer visitors—this bargain excursion is all free—won't you consider this your invitation to walk through so we can explain further, personally?

ENJOYING LIFE IN YOUR OWN BACKYARD THIS SUMMER?

MUSIC

of course plays a big part

BOOKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION relating to MUSIC

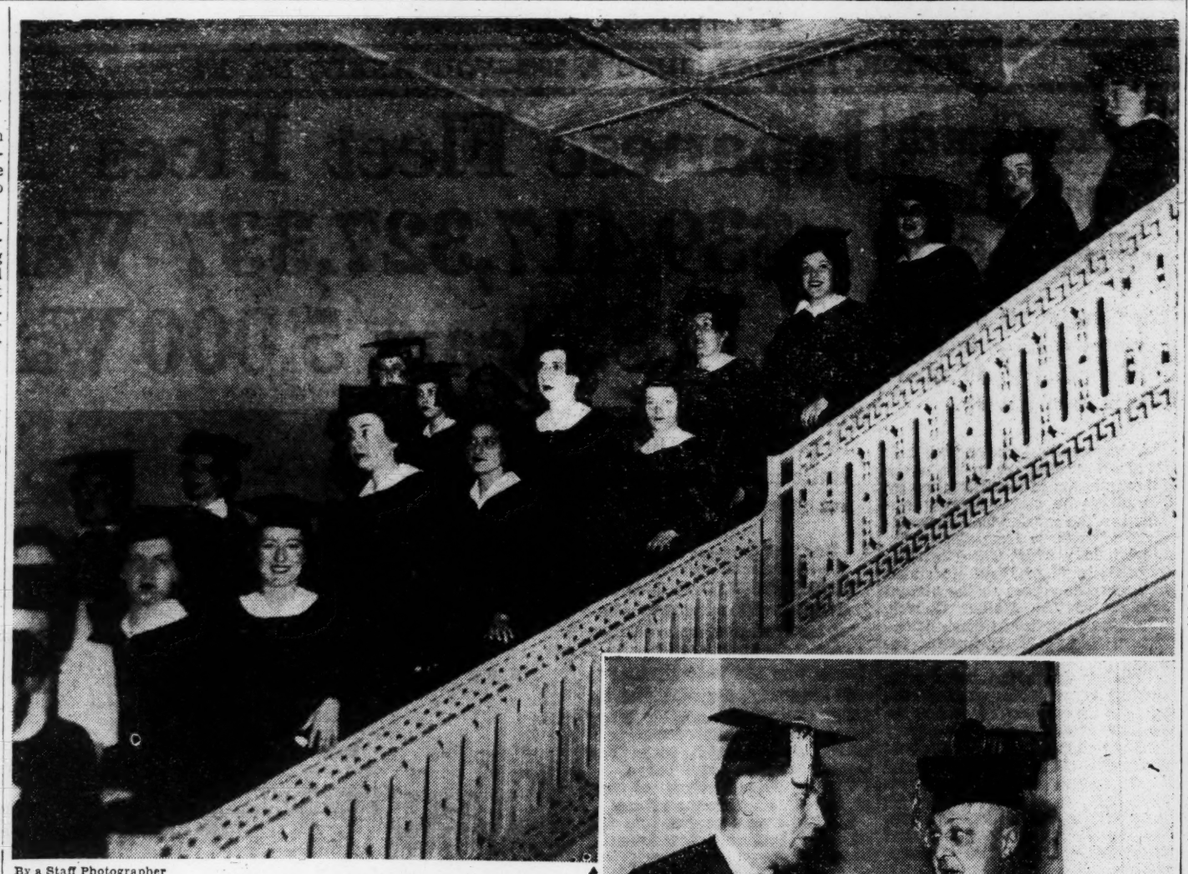
MUSICAL GAMES and NOVELTIES

RADIOS, PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS

Everything in Music

BOSTON MUSIC COMPANY

116 Boylston Street, Boston
Next to Colonial Theatre



By a Staff Photographer

Graduation Day at Simmons

Upper: A portion of the senior procession of candidates for Simmons College degrees assembled in Symphony Hall. Lower: Principal speakers at the exercises were Dr. Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College, left, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Headmaster of Phillips Academy.

Fuess Speaker at Simmons

Dr. Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College, conferred degrees upon 387 graduates this morning at the 37th Commencement of Simmons College. Jane Louise Mesick, Dean of the College, presented the 304 candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science. The 29 candidates for the degree of Master of Science were presented by Dr. James Mead Hyatt, Dean of the Graduate Division. There were also 54 diplomas given for graduate work completed at Simmons.

It is the duty of educated women—of everyone—to adjust themselves to new conditions after victory is won, Dr. Claude Moore Fuess, headmaster of Phillips Academy, said in his address to the graduates. "You have seen many changes—artistic, moral, and spiritual—and you will see many more," he said.

"It is not merely that, almost overnight, we have had to revise our attitude toward Soviet Russia or wonder where we ought to stand with regard to Finland," he added. "It is more than this. New ideas are abroad. Dynamic forces are in operation. In every phase of our affairs — economic, political, and even religious — transformations are occuring—transformations the more devastating because we nowadays hear of them and are affected by them as soon as they happen."

But, Dr. Fuess said, "change is not necessarily deterioration." It is also essential to progress. "It may be the growth of the slender sapling into the towering elm or of an awkward colt into a magnificent Man O' War. It may be the gradual substitution of democracy for feudalism. The reactionary who wishes to keep things forever as they are is defying the universal law of growth."

The decisive test will come when victory is won, he said. And then will be our opportunity to take a stand for a new world. "Even if the changes, as is not unlikely," he said, "should prove to be revolutionary, shaking and transforming all classes of society, radically modifying our entire social organism, you will still have a duty to perform—the duty, in one sense, of defense and preservation, but also that of adjustment to new conditions."

But, he concluded, "although changes do occur, there will be no real change. The important things in life will not perish. Homes will be created, good deeds will be done, and sacrifices made. God will be reverently worshipped in many a church and chapel. Hospitals and libraries and colleges will be organized and endowed. June mornings will not vanish, nor the sunsets which tinge the twilight with color.

Harvard Completes Class Day Week End

Continued from Page 1

of Class Days of other years were missing, however: the alumni costume parade to the Harvard Stadium, and the confetti battle with which the ceremonies there came to a close. The abbreviated ceremonies had been shifted in locale from the Stadium to the Kirkland Triangle.

Serious portions of the traditional Class Day were held yesterday afternoon in a gymnasium—the Indoor Athletic Building—when rain made it impossible to hold them in the Triangle.

Dr. Baxter, the Phi Beta Kappa orator, who was formerly for many years a Harvard professor of History and master of Adams House, reviewed for his scholarly audience this morning the history of the past few years during which America, he said, was "lamentably unprepared" for war.

He attributed the entrance of the United States into the struggle to the destruction of the balance of power in Europe following Hitler's conquest of France and the Low Countries, pointing out that Theodore Roosevelt had predicted America's ultimate decision, in these circumstances, to throw its weight into the scales.

Japanese victories in the East, he commented, have "laid in ruin" America's imagined self-sufficiency. "Our motor-minded public is painfully learning, on foot or on bicycles, some relevant facts of economic geography," he declared.

Dr. Baxter said that in preparing men to use and command tanks and planes, America has "the best material in the world."

"There is a great deal of sense in the comment one often hears," he said, "that with our unrivalled capacity for mass production, mechanized warfare is just our meat.

"It is our meat, provided we can curb the submarine and provide the shipping to move our supplies, and provided we can furnish the trained manpower without which tanks and planes are but dross."

In the postwar world, the United States must "pool its strength with that of the other democracies in a true league to enforce a just peace," Dr. Baxter declared, or else "carry on shoulders already bowed by the weight of taxation" the added burden of the cost of "armaments in an anarchic world."

Rain forced yesterday afternoon's class literary exercises inside, from the outdoor Kirkland House Triangle where they were scheduled, to the gymnasium of the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building.

Seniors in caps and gowns sat on benches and on the basketball floor to hear the Class Oration, Poem, and Ode. They witnessed the formal transfer of Class colors to the freshman class—symbol of the surrender of responsibility "from the age that is past to the age that is waiting before."

Alert to the fact that the Nation must "stand fast against the so-called 'wave of the future,'" and at the same time "create our own wave," young people have "thrown down the mask of frustration," William C. Murphy of Aurora, Ill., Class Orator, declared.

He characterized as "the cardinal fallacies of our generation" the assertion of previous Class Orators that leaders of youth were "dragging" youth into war, and that "in solitude and islation lay the only hope of peace and prosperity, individual and national."

"I give solemn warning," he added, however, "to those who are willing to use the young manhood of the Nation to fight wars, but scorn their counsels in peace, that we fight to preserve no institution, to perpetuate no group in power, or to prolong the life of no code of laws."

He objected to characterizing the war as one of "survival," declaring that this "connotes the craven cave dweller cowering in his catacomb."

America must fight for the democratic right to make change — domestic and international — in a forthright, courageous, peaceful way, he said, asking, in effect, "evolution, not revolution."

Harry D. Feltenstein, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., read his Class Poem, after which Loren G. MacKinney of Chapel Hill, N. C., First Marshall of the Class, presented the senior colors to three repreentatives of the freshmen.

The attitude of Harvard's men of 1942, leaving academic surroundings for the front line of a world-wide battle, was succinctly expressed by Robert H. Coleman of Eccleston, Md., whose Ode was sung by the audience at the close of the ceremonies:

Let thy teaching blend us to the flame!
And for four trivial acts of our Youth may we fight,
So that others may do them again!

Dane Collection In Fogg Museum

A gift of a large and notable collection of Chinese jades, porcelains, crystals, and pottery was acknowledged on Saturday by Harvard University, the 300 items being presented to the University by the late Ernest B. Dane, and Mrs. Dane, of Brookline, Mass.

The collection will be placed on exhibition at the Harvard Fogg Art Museum today, at the opening of Commencement Week, for review by members of the returning classes as well as the public. It will be known as the Ernest B. Dane and Helen Pratt Dane Collection. Mr. Dane was a member of the Class of 1892.

15 U. S. and British Heroes to Visit Boston

Ensign Donald F. Mason of the now famous "Sighted Sub. Sank Same." message will be one of the 15 American and British war heroes to whom Boston throngs will pay tribute in a mighty celebration on Wednesday, June 10, according to announcement received today from Washington.

Men of Pearl Harbor, the Philippines' heroes of the Java Sea, Commandos who blew up the dock at St. Nazaire, and made the daring raids on Norway, fliers who have seen action over the German cities of Rostock and Lubeck, and over the sun-seared desert of Libya have been called from their combat posts for this Government-sponsored War Hero Tour across the country.

There will be First Lieut. Elliott Vandevanter, Jr., of Maryland, who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross upon the recommendation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Lieutenant Vandevanter, whose target was a Japanese landing party on the Island of Luzon, encountered bad weather over the spot and made run after run through enemy fire until an opening in the clouds permitted an effective attack.

Boston will have an opportunity to see Lieut. Commander Smith, last Commander of the U. S. Destroyer Stewart, decorated for action during battles with Japanese forces in the Netherlands East Indies.

He was in the battle of Badoeng Strait, pressing home an attack which resulted in severe damage to the enemy. The Stewart was among the force which sank two enemy destroyers on February 21. The destroyer was finally destroyed in dry dock at Surabaya to prevent its falling into Japanese hands.

Lieut. William C. Carrithers is the final member of the American group. He has received citation for special skill as a bomber navigator over long hazardous flights over the Southwest Pacific for the bombing of Japanese troops and installations.

Among the British heroes who will tell Boston audiences of their experiences from the bandstand of the Boston Common on Wednesday evening will be Pilot Officer A. F. Taylor, D. F. C., who topped 22 months of flying with the bomber squadrons that levelled Rostock and Lubeck. Returning from Rostock his plane was nearly "washed out" by a German fighter.

Other Heroes

Lieut. Thomas Wilson Boyd, who took part in the evacuation of Dunkirk, was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his part in the recent Commando attack on the naval base at St. Nazaire. He was decorated for "great gallantry and skill in bombing enemy positions on shore at point-blank range; and taking his own craft in the full light of searchlights, and in the face of concentrated enemy fire from a range of less than 100 yards, to the rescue of the crew of a burning motor launch."

Squadron Leader John Daring Nettleton, who led a formation of heavy bombers over enemy territory for low-level bombardment of a Diesel engine factory at Augsburg, near Munich; Flight Lieut. Carroll Warren McColpin, a member of the Third Eagle Squadron of the RAF; Flight Sergeant Maxwell Alexander Dick Riddell, a veteran pilot at 21; Wing Commander M. Loudon, who received the Distinguished Flying Cross for combat over Tobruk; Liept. J. Michael Hall, of the Commandos; Sergeant R. George Herbert, of the Commandos, who made raids on Norway, for which he received the Distinguished Conduct Medal; Chief Engine Room Artificer Harry Howard, whose service includes Tobruk, convoy and patrol duty, and an active part in the St. Nazaire raids, and Sergeant D. N. Huntley, RAF gunner.

Lily Pons, opera star, and her husband, Andre Kostelanetz, will arrive from New York tomorrow night at 11 p. m., to be met at South Station and escorted to their hotel by a Marine Band. Miss Pons will sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" on the Boston Common at the evening celebraton, and her husband will lead the orchestra.

A special escort of uniformed Highland pipers will arrive from Canada to take part in the afternoon parade on Wednesday.

Visiting Hero

Elliott Vandevanter, Jr.

One of the American war heroes who will take part in the War Hero parade and celebration in Boston on Wednesday.

McMasters Prohibition Sector And 'Regulars' Tangled Again

The battle to determine whether the Prohibition Party shall be led at the Massachusetts polls by candidates long associated with the Party, or by William H. McMasters, perennial independent gubernatorial candidate, loomed today as both factions nominated "prohibition" candidates for major political offices.

So tangled is the situation that the State Ballot Law Commission probably will have to decide which faction is entitled to present Prohibition Party candidates to the voters in November.

According to the Rev. E. Talmadge Root, Prohibition Party nominee for Governor in 1940, the situation developed when Mr. McMasters, in the face of the disapproving vote of the Party's Executive Committee, proceeded to hold Party caucuses in a half dozen municipalities to elect delegates to a Party Convention to nominate candidates.

These delegates on Saturday nominated Mr. McMasters as the Prohibition Party Candidate for Governor, and named Mr. McMasters' followers as nominees for other major posts.

Meanwhile, the Prohibition Party's State Committee held caucuses in Worcester, Somerville, and Brookline. However, at the Convention staged by the old Prohibition Party members in the same building as the McMasters Convention was held at the same time, delegates from Brookline were not seated because the caucus had not been conducted according to strict legal procedure, the Rev. Mr. Root said.

The Somerville clergyman, who served as permanent Chairman of the Convention held by the regular State Committee, asserted today that regular Patry officials hold that the McMasters caucuses were staged illegally because they were not sanctioned by the State Committee. They contend that the only legal caucuses were those conducted by the State Committee in Worcester and Somerville.

Early today, William Barnard Smith, Secretary of the Prohibition Party State Committee, filed a list of nominees named at the State Committee Convention. The nominees include: Guy Williams of Worcester, Governor; E. Frank Searle of Lawrence, Lieutenant-Governor; Mrs. Martha E. Geer of Boston, State Treasurer; Mrs. Ethel Prince of Salem, State Auditor; Austin Fittz of Natick, Attorney General, who two years ago also was the nominee for Attorney General, and George L. Thompson of Randolph, who was renominated as candidate for U. S. Senator.

Late today, Mr. McMasters will file the list of nominees named at the other Convention. Those nominees include: Mr. McMasters for Governor; Robert Fielding of Cambridge, Lieutenant Governor; Mrs. Abbie L. Tebbets of Waltham, Secretary of State; Charles T. Potter of Somerville, State Auditor; William R. Poole of Somerville, State Treasurer; Charles F. Banforth of Newton, Attorney General, and Fred H. Holbrook of Brockton, United States Senator.

Mr. McMacters has been a political trouble spot in several recent elections. Two years ago, he sought a position on the ballot as a national Pension Party candidate for Governor. The Ballot Law Commission, however, ruled his name off the ballot on the ground that his nomination papers were loaded with fraudulent signatures.

Proctor & Gamble Groups Indicted By Federal Jury

A 52-page indictment of 10 individuals and three corporations charging them with a scheme to obtain information on industrial production and other valuable data for purposes of espionage completed six months of investigations by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston today.

The investigation was termed by Federal officers as one of industrial espionage and involved the three corporations, Procter and Gamble Distributing Company, Procter and Gamble Manufacturing Company, and the Procter and Gamble Company. The espionage was said to have started as much as zve years ago.

Three employees of Procter and Gamble, D. Paul Smelser, Raymond J. Lamping, and Cleo W. Knappenberger, all of Cincinnati, Ohio, were among those individuals indicted. Others included Anthony Mefsicano of Boston and six employees of Lever Brothers, as follows: Thomas M. Mulvaney of Cincinnati; Ralph E. Cote of Somerville, Mass.; Michael F. Toner of Cambridge, Mass.; Frank J. Elms of Boston, Harold R. Dunn of Cambridge, and Edward J. Johnson of Cambridge.

According to the indictment, the investigation involved a scheme to obtain information on samples, soap products, production figures and other confidential material in the field of the Lever Brothers Company. An employee of Lever Brothers is said to have received $2,700 for information for distribution among associates of the firm. The money allegedly came from the Procter and Gamble Distributing Company.

Oath for Healey As Judge July 3

Arthur D. Healey, Somerville Congressman, will be sworn in as a judge of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts on July 3, Senior Justice George C. Sweeney announced today.

Representative Healey will succeed former Senior Justice Elisha H. Brewster, who retired last fall. His induction into the $10,000-a-year office has been postponed from time to time to allow him to continue in Congress. He was originally scheduled to take office in March.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

History of the railroads of the United States told in a display of pictures, books, and mementoes from private collections. At the Boston Public Library, Puvis de Chavannes Gallery. Exhibition continues through June 28 with Library remaining open until 9 each evening.

"Before and After the Automobile," a review of styles in carriages seen from books belonging to the Boston Public Library's collection. In Sargent Hall of the Library, Copley Square, through June 14.

Tuesday

"Painting Techniques," a gallery talk by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital at the Gardner Museum. John Metcalf, baritone, will entertain and Reginald Boardman will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler tonight than last night. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Cooler tonight.

Vermont: Continued cool in north portion, cool in south portion tonight.

Eastport to Block Island — No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:31 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 8:59 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 8:49 p. m.

"THE TELEPHONE HOUR"

Now Presents the World's Great Artists

TONIGHT

LAWRENCE TIBBETT

and the Bell Symphonic Orchestra

DONALD VOORHEES
Conductor

9 P.M.
Eastern War Time

WNAC WTAG WGY WJAR
WEAF WCSH WTIC
and NBC Red Network

Lawrence Has Trough Ready for Old Dobbin

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 8 (AP)—This city will have no watering problem if old dobbin replaces the automobile—thanks to a manufacturing firm, which provides pumping facilities, a trough and fountain supplies the finest of spring water for both horse and human.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Liberty Freighter John Winthrop Slides Down Ways at Portland, Maine, Yard

Name of Colonial Governor Given Anti-Axis Cargo Ship

War Activities in New England

Freighters Launched at Portland—At Portland, Maine, where merchant ships are being built for the British Government and the United States Maritime Commission at the rate of one every six days, another Liberty freighter was launched yesterday. The new ship is the John Winthrop, named for the first Governor of Colonial Massachusetts, built at the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation's yard. The 10,500-ton Winthrop, second "ugly duckling" launched for the Maritime Commission at the yard, was sponsored by a direct descendant of Governor Winthrop, Mrs. Gertrude Jewell Pierce of Springvale.

Adams Addresses Naval War College—"When we hear the whole story of Pearl Harbor we will not find the officers of the Army and Navy failed to co-operate and failed to make a good guess of the probabilities, but that they were not prepared for every contingency," former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams told members of the graduating class of the Navy War College at Newport, R. I., on June 6. He spoke in place of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who was busy in Washington. Mr. Adams' son, Charles Francis, Jr., was among the 32 Navy, Army, Marine Corps and Coast Guard officers who received diplomas.

Rear Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, President of the College, recalled that momentous events followed the last three graduations. He related that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, now commanding the fleet in the Pacific, addressed the graduates and presented diplomas last December, five days before the assault on Pearl Harbor, and that Admiral Ernest J. King, who attended those exercises, now is in command of all United States naval forces.

Mass Induction in Boston—Three hundred and fifty Greater Boston men were inducted into the Navy and Marine Corps yesterday afternoon in a mass induction on the State House steps, Boston, just six months to the minute after the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The induction was part of an "Avenge Pearl Harbor Day" program which saw 12,326 enrolled in the sea forces at 500 recruiting centers throughout the country.

Lieut. George M. Powers, U. S. N. R., administered the oath to the 300 bluejackets and Lieut. Bradford Perin to the 50 Marines.

"This is the answer to the treachery and infamy of Pearl Harbor," Lieutenant Powers said in his address. "Let us hope that the news of this day reaches the Axis powers in Berlin, Tokyo and Rome. Then it will be known that these men hurl their defiance at the Axis creed of aggression and tyranny. It will be brought home to their governments that these men by their deeds will avenge for all time the treachery of Pearl Harbor.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin congratulated the enrollees and expressed confidence in the group's ability.

Atlantic Coast Reprisals — The eastern coast of the United States may expect German reprisal raids for "mighty blows" which this nation will soon be dealing the Nazis, Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, Commander of the First Air Force, warned last night.

Speaking on the Army Hour radio program, sponsored by the War Department, General Bradley said:

"We bombed Tokyo and reprisal raids were expected. The Japs struck at Dutch Harbor and they found us prepared.

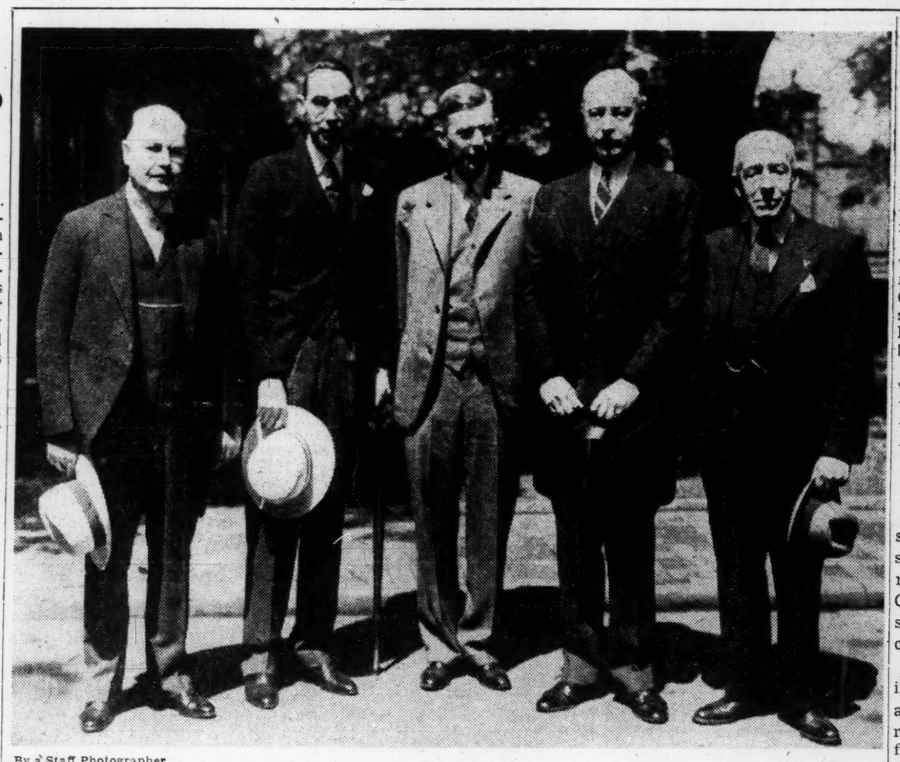
"Our Allies, and soon we, will be dealing mighty blows to Nazi Germany, and we, too, can expect reprisal raids on our eastern shores. We are prepared, but civilian co-operation is essential.

"Suspension of radio broadcasting may be ordered from time to time, but under no circumstances should this be construed as an alarm. The stations might be ordered off the air for a test or to prevent an enemy hundreds of miles away, headed elsewhere, from determining his position by radio.

"The nation's warning network during a raid is dependent upon our splendid telephone system. The lines must be clear. Loyal Americans will not aid the enemy in time of air-raid alarms by jamming the phone lines with needless calls of inquiry."

Another Destroyer Launched—At Bath, Maine, on Sunday, the destroyer Taylor, another unit for the nation's expanding war fleet, was launched by the Bath Iron Works.

The vessel, named for the late Rear Admiral Henry Clay Taylor, U. S. N., a native of Washington, D. C., was sponsored by Mrs. H. A. Baldridge of Annapolis, Md., wife of Capt. Harry A. Baldridge, U. S. N., Retired, Curator of the United States Naval Academy Museum, Annapolis.



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Holds Ceremonies

Left to right—Dr. James Phinney Baxter III, Orator; Christopher LaFarge, Poet: Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard President; George H. Edgell, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Past President of Phi Beta Kappa; and Seth T. Gano of Boston, newly-elected President.

Bibles Given to Battleship Massachusetts

A large pulpit-Bible was presented yesterday to the U. S. S Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Bible Society in a ceremony at the Adams Theater, Quincy. Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Bible Society, made the presentation of the book, which is richly bound in blue-black morocco with lettering in gold-leaf. Capt. Francis Whiting was represented by Lieut. Commander G. A. Leahey who accepted the Bible on behalf of the ship.

In addition a group of 200 men who worked on the construction of the battleship made a gift of Bibles to the men who will serve on the ship. The donors are members of a Bible class which meets Sunday mornings at the Adams Theater, and they gave a total of 20 Bibles, including two for the personal use of the ship's chaplains, one in the Catholic confraternity edition and one in the King James version, one each for the commanding officer, for the first officer, and each of the petty officers, as well as one apiece for the wardroom, the petty officers' mess, and 10 for the library.

The Massachusetts Bible Society added to the gift a pocket-size edition of the New Testament and the Psalms for each seaman aboard the Massachusetts.

The Society has equipped with Bibles every naval vessel launched in the waters of this State since the War of 1812, but the new battleship Massachusetts got a Bible even more beautifully bound than those usually presented. "We felt this ship was our special charge," said Dr. Singiser, "and we wanted to make the gift something special."

The Society has also co-operated with the American Bible Society in furnishing Bibles to every ship in the United States Navy. The Bibles are printed and bound in the United States, and Dr. Singiser described the great lectern Bible presented to the Massachusetts yesterday was "one of the finest examples of American craftsmanship."

1,925 Discharged Prisoners Aided

Handling of 1,925 cases of persons discharged from Massachusetts prisons and institutions was reported recently by Miss Anna L. Cornwall, agent of the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners.

This aid took the form of finding jobs, providing food, clothing and shelter and helping to re-arrange the Selective Service classifications of some of those discharged so that they might enter the armed services, Miss Cornwall said.

At the annual meeting last week Miss Cornwall reported that the Society, which was founded in 1846, handled 70,000 discharge cases during the last 40 years at a cost to the Society of $120,000.

The following officers were elected: the Rev. George W. Sargent, of Wellesley, President; Forrest C. Palmer, of the Department of Correction, State House, Vice-President; Charles C. Swett, of Melrose, Treasurer; the Rev. Robert Walker, Chaplain of the Concord Reformatory, Secretary; and Anna L. Cornwall, of Boston, Agent.

Baccalaureate Sermons Delivered in New England

Excerpts from baccalaureate sermons delivered in New England yesterday:

James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, in the Memorial Church in the Harvard College Yard:

"To my mind, the whole development of the American conception of democracy has been conditioned by the existence throughout our history of a powerful religious tradition. In the earlier years of the evolution of what we call the American way of life, this driving religious force came predominantly from the dissenting Protestant sects. Therefore, I shall speak of the historical religious tradition as the Spirit of the Reformation.

"In opposition to this religious current there flowed an ever-increasing secular stream of thought and action. This antithetical force was the bold, adventurous self-assured belief in man's capacity to aid himself—the Spirit of the Renaissance. Out of the conflict of these two—the Spirit of Reformation and the Spirit of the Renaissance—has come a synthesis; the American belief in democracy, a form of government which both guarantees the integrity of the individual soul and allows man's potential capacities to develop to the full.

"Perhaps I may illustrate the struggle between the Spirit of the Renaissance and the Spirit of the Reformation by a famous Harvard story. It is usually told to illustrate that bygone age when university administration was an intensely personal concern of a college president. Emerson Hall was in process of construction. The design included an inscription of the north facade over the doorway leading to Sever and Robinson Halls. The Department of Philosophy had decided that this inscription should read, 'Man is the measure of all things,' speaking in the Spirit of the Renaissance. But President Eliot quietly decided otherwise. When the professors returned from the summer vacation they found the building essentially complete, and cut into the stone were the words: 'What is man that Thou are mindful of him?' Now, this story may well be apocryphal but I cherish it none the less. For the two famous quotations which are made to contend for the place of honor symbolize the two great cultural streams which together have made the America in which we live.

"But, on the other hand, it seems to me evident that man's nature is such that all men at some time and some men at all times will feel and behave not as though they were true Christians but as though they were possessed of a devil. To my mind, it is the first duty of an individual to oppose such thoughts and behavior either within himself or in other men. To the extent that a man does this he has courage which is good; to the extent that he does not he is a coward and that is bad.

"For centuries Christians have quarreled as to the answer to the question: 'What is man that Thou art mindful of him?' and I am inclined to think they will continue to disagree on this subject for many generations more. But it is the assertion implied in this question, not the answer, that is basic to any faith. And it is this assertion that gives significance to the individual, that makes imperative human liberty, the very cause for which we fight. As a man views the past record of the human race and grapples with his own problems, as he strives to find the good and combat the evil, as he gains spiritual strength one day and loses it another, as he drives forward with all his power yet realizing his inadequacies, he must say with Job, 'Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him.'"

Charles Seymour, President of Yale, at New Haven:

"The United States is in the war to see to it that hereafter all peoples of the world shall live their lives uncoerced and unafraid and to maintain and extend the principle of freedom here at home.

"We shall not dictate a form of government nor a code of institutions to any other people, but we shall see to it that from this international anarchy there shall emerge an organization able to preserve freedom."

The Rev. Dr. Boynton Merrill, addressing the graduating class of Bradford Junior College:

"Those who maintain the fabric of the world, rather than tear it to tatters, are those who move through their days with quiet strength. The men who really get things done are those who go about their appointed tasks calmly. We are living in the midst of a tragic emergency, and no right-minded person would remain aloof. We must, however, so think and so live and so order our days that we will not be swayed by panic or by emotional hysteria."

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, speaking to the graduating class of Simmons College:

"Education without character, privilege without responsibility, are dangerous luxuries for the individual and disastrous liabilities for civilization. Without moral assets, civilization is doomed. We must live by the mandates of duty; duty to country, duty to fellow-men, duty to conscience. We must keep diligently the commandments of God. This is what will win and preserve peace throughout the world."

The Rev. John H. Leamon, addressing the graduating class at Radcliffe College:

"You will not be expecting a world already made safe for democracy and eager for a new era of brotherhood; you will be expecting a world devastated almost beyond imagination, and embittered to the point of fanaticism. Out of such a world there will be no easy path. The way will be steep and narrow. From such a world our country will again be tempted to run away in self-righteous disgust. The mirage of isolationism will again beckon. It will beckon away from tasks more challenging and creative, perhaps, than any that mankind has faced for centuries."

School of Art Class Of 1917 Holds Reunion

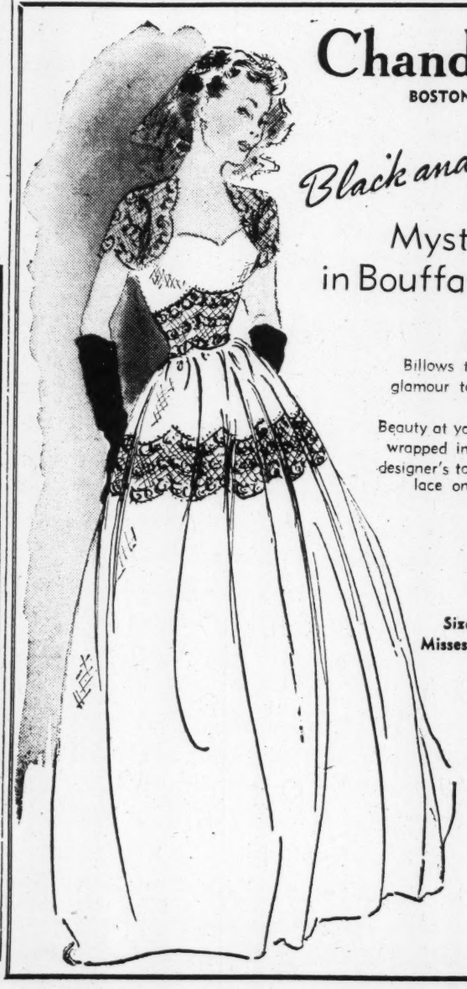
The twenty-fifth reunion of the class of 1917 of the Massachusetts School of Art was celebrated at a dinner at the University Club, Boston, Saturday evening.

More than 60 members of the class attended, and it was voted to hold another reunion in five years on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary. Miss Ethel McKenna of Melrose was chairman.

Chandler's
BOSTON
"Vacationer"....
1942 Version
..to wear with everything from now until Autumn
11.95
Nine sizes in five colors
White: eggshell: powder blue: red: yellow in misses' sizes 12 to 20. White: eggshell: blue: yellow in women's sizes 36 to 42. Of 32½% wool with 67½ rayon, lined with rayon crepe throughout and guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Mail and Phone (HANcock 7500) orders filled. Third floor

Chandler's
BOSTON
Fresh-as-Paint
that's what they are in these play rigs!
4.50 for both pieces
Fun in the country . . fun in the city . . fun anywhere in these! Teensters adore 'em. And mothers, too . . for they're tubbable but sturdy. Sold separately . . the chintz tiered skirt is 2.25, in green, blue, or red print. And the white dotted swiss blouse is 2.25. Both in sizes 10 to 16.
Teen Shop—Seventh Floor

Chandler's
BOSTON
Black and White
Mysterious in Bouffant Net
Folds of net, Billows that swirl . . . glamour to be had for the asking! Beauty at your command, wrapped in the inspired designer's touch of black lace on stark white rayon net.
$25
Sizes 10 to 16
Misses, Fifth Floor



Chandler's
BOSTON

"How lovely you look!"
Perhaps at your son's wedding or a tea for your daughter . . this costume shows you at your slimmest and prettiest! Rayon sheer dress with deeper-tone coat. Two greys : beige with brown : two violets.
Women's sizes 38 to 42
Fourth Floor
39.95

Chandler's
BOSTON

One of our most beautiful
Bridal Gowns . . . .
An exquisite bride . . as she moves serenely down the aisle . . in a gown that's perfect for the greatest moment in her life. A mist of sheerest rayon marquisette . . with shirring moulding the bodice softly . . and white lace outlining the lovely princess silhouette . . veils the gloss of white rayon satin slip beneath. Bridal Salon, Fifth Floor.
25.00
Other Bridal Gowns, 16.95 and higher. Bridal Veils, 7.95 and higher

Chandler's
BOSTON
Mail and phone orders filled. Call HAN 7500.

Helena Rubinstein's
LEGSTICK
Save on stockings all summer long. Easy to apply, then smooth on, and presto . . your legs look beautifully stockinged! In shades to match your summer complexion! Toileries. Street floor.
$1 plus tax

Bushnell Staff May Divide on Tobin—Art Exhibitions in Boston

State Attorneys' Aid Sought On Both Sides of 'Ouster'

Members of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's staff will be on opposing sides of the Tobin removal case if Mr. Bushnell accedes to a request made today by Albert West, counsel for several Boston voters seeking overthrow of the re-election of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

In a personally delivered letter, Mr. West asked the Attorney General to assign a staff member to defend the finding of Judge Vincent J. Brogna of the Suffolk Superior Court in the Tobin case. The jurist ordered the ouster case to a hearing before three Superior Court judges, after an ex parte hearing, on the ground that there was reasonable cause to believe that a corrupt practice had been committed in the November, 1941, election.

The Brogna ruling was upset by the three Superior Court judges, James C. Donnelly, Joseph Walsh and Jesse W. Morton. They ruled that the petition did not have the required five voter signatures.

Mr. West and Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor and also counsel for the petitioners, filed an appeal from the three-justice decision in the State Supreme Judicial Court. Judge Henry T. Lummus of the Supreme Court ordered the three judges to appear before the Supreme Court to show cause why they should not reopen the case and hear the ouster petition. On June 3 the Supreme Court hearing was postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Bushnell has already assigned Roger Clapp, Assistant Attorney General, to defend the action of the three judges before the Supreme Court.

In his letter, Mr. West stated that Miss Marian Clarke Nichols, Boston civil service reform advocate, and the other petitioners had been denied their day in court by the three-judge action.

"Surely," he added, "you cannot have a personal interest in the political fortunes of Maurice J. Tobin, or a desire to protect him. I can assure you that you will find considerably more sound law on the side of Mr. Justice Brogna, and since Mayor Tobin cannot have too high a regard for the extent of you or your staff, in view of his own highly paid attorney's frantic motion to intervene in this case to protect the Mayor, perhaps you can give some help to what is certainly the people's interest, decent, unpurchased honest elections.

"The petitioners here are civic and professional leaders of the community and Marian Clarke Nichols is known throughout the Commonwealth as a person vitally concerned with honesty in public office."

Free-for-All Seen For Treasurer's Job

A free-for-all contest for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer was in the making following announcement by Miss Sybil H. Holmes, former State Senator, of her candidacy for the position.

Previously Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston formally announced his candidacy for the position State Treasurer William E. Hurley must relinquish at the end of his present term. The State Constitution prohibits a person from serving as State Treasurer more than three consecutive terms.

Wallace Stearns, who has been active in Young Republican circles, is considering a contest for the post. Several other candidates are also anticipated.

Miss Holmes is the only woman ever to serve in the State Senate. She was a State Senator in 1937 and 1938. Her political career also includes four years as Assistant Attorney General.

Today on Short Waves

London—5.25 p. m.—Friendly Cargoes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—5.45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6.48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8.00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline news. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.37mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

$630,000 Goes To Yale For Law Library

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8 (AP)—Yale announced today the receipt of $630,000 in gifts from John A. Hoober of York, Pa., a graduate of the Law School in 1891.

Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, made the announcement as bachelor's degrees were conferred on 607 seniors at the University's 241st graduation, and 72 men about to enter the Army were given commissions.

In giving the money, Mr. Hoober specified that $260,000 be used to establish 26 funds of $10,000 each for the Yale Law Library, in the development of whose collections he has long been interested. Each of the funds will bear the name of a professor or alumni of the Law School.

Three gifts of $100,000 each will be used to endow a professorship in the Divinity School, the salary of the University Chaplain, and to establish a loan fund to assist self-supporting students.

Other gifts included $25,000 for establishment of a lectureship fund and a similar sum for establishment of a student loan fund.

Prospect Union Aids Paper Thrift

A new example of wartime thrift is to be found in the Prospect Union Summer School Bulletin, just issued by Miss Zelda Lions, Director of the Prospect Union Educational Exchange, Central Square Building, Cambridge, listing opportunities for Greater Boston adults to train for defense or war service.

Mimeographed on both sides of the sheets to save paper, courses are offered in 211 subjects, ranging from accounting and aeronautics to zoology, with special emphasis on opportunities for volunteers in the war effort. This philanthropic agency serves as a clearing house for adult education and an educational guidance center, and no fees are charged to schools or individuals.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, June 9
12:45 p. m., WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p.m.—News Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p.m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p.m.—"15 Minutes from Broadway."
4:00 p.m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p.m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p.m.—"String Time."
5:00 p.m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p.m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p.m.—South American Way.
5:45 p.m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
6:00 p.m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p.m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p.m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p.m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p.m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p.m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p.m.—Erwin Yeo, Organ.
8:30 p.m.—Nocturne in Rhythm.
9:00 p.m.—Sign Off.
W34B Boston (44.3mc) and W30B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9m.)
3:00 p.m.—Telegraphic Reports. Braves at Cincinnati Baseball Game.
6:00 p.m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p.m.—News Service.
6:15 p.m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p.m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p.m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p.m.—"For Your Information."
8:30 p.m.—"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond."
9:00 p.m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p.m.—"The Better Half," Quiz.
10:00 p.m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p.m.—Dean Austin Pardue: "Our Morale."
10:30 p.m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p.m.—News Service.
11:15 p.m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
11:30 p.m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc of 11.78mc
6:30 p.m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p.m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p.m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p.m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p.m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p.m.—Spanish Program.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p.m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p.m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p.m.—English Program.
8:00 p.m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p.m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs

For Tuesday, June 2
11:30 a.m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p.m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

By a Staff Photographer

Bethlehem Employees Celebrate Ship Record

History-making speed in turning out a huge battleship 14 months ahead of ordered schedule is the record of the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Commemorating the event, the Secondary Gun Crew held a Victory Banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on June 6, honoring Commander Lennerton H. Crist, shown on the left, and William H. Collins, manager of the yard, on the right.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.
Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Currier and Ives prints.
Fine Arts Theater—Circus photographs by George Brinton Beal. Through June.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition by members. Through June 13.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Designs for the Theater in modern times. Suggestions for Wartime Exhibition, arranged by the students in the Museum Course. Indian paintings XVI-XVIII centuries. Indian Sculpture. Loan Collection of English silver, XVIII century. Study Exhibition: Classical Arts.
Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Retrospective exhibition of Massachusetts Federal Art Project. Through June 26.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays. Closed Mondays. American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper). Through June 14. Fifteen Years of Museum School Alumni, paintings and sculptures by outstanding graduates of the Museum School since 1926 (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery). Throughout the summer. Twentieth Century Prints; prints by J. B. LePrince; portraits by Thomas de Leu (Print Department). Stone figure of Indian Deity Brahma, 15th-16th century; Alabaster Head, Spanish, early 16th century; Madonna and Child, workshop of Andrea della Robbia; Group of Meroitic Jewelry from Gammal; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Recent Accessions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts
Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Water colors by Charles Hopkinson: The Art of Camouflage. Through June 15.
Concord: Concord Art Association—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy; drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott.
Lowell: Art Museum, Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of Boston Society of Water Color Paintings. Through July 1.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—Exhibition of Pre-Columbian art of Latin America. Through June 16.
Waltham: Gore Place—Sculptures and flower pictures by Geneva Mercer. Through July.
Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—June exhibition of embroideries by Anna Lesynal and sculpture by Elizabeth McClean Smith. Through June 24.

Tibbett Guest On Radio In 'Artist' Hour

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lawrence Tibbett, this week's guest on the "Great Artists" program, is to sing "Standin' in de Need of Prayer" from Gruenberg's "Emperor Jones," Cole Porter's "Begin the Beguine," "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," and "Ol' Paint," NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace speaks on "The Destiny of the Hemisphere in World Affairs" in a special radiocast of ceremonies at which the "Churchman Award for 1942" will be presented to President Roosevelt, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

"Cavalcade of America" presents Walter Huston in "The Colossus of Panama," air portrait of William Gorgas, who believed, with Theodore Roosevelt, that a canal across the jungle of Panama was America's necessary defense against Japan. NBC-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Loretta Young and Ray Milland are to be co-featured in "Arise My Love," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Tuesday's Pops Bought Out By Junior Women

The Junior Women's Clubs of Massachusetts have taken all the floor reservations at the Pops Concert tomorrow evening, and are planning to use the money they expect to realize from the sale of tickets for the benefit of a charity project.

Mrs. C. Frederick Withington of Malden, a member of the Department of Junior Membership in the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is in charge of reservations; and she, with Miss Barbara Rice and Miss Gunvor Hendricksen, is also in charge of the sale of gardenias at the concert.

Pops Season Extended

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, which usually end at the beginning of July, will be extended well into the month. The season of free concerts on the Charles River Esplanade by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, will likewise be extended.

Museum School Alumni Show Paintings and Sculptures

By Dorothy Adlow

In the Provisional Gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts there is now on view an exhibition entitled "Fifteen Years of Museum School Alumni." Twenty-five former students have contributed pictures and sculptures which are to be shown throughout this summer.

In the history of the Museum School these last 15 years have been crucial, changing, trying ones. During this interval American art has manifested an unprecedented spurt of growth. Those who had formerly administered the Museum School were adverse to innovation and so its curriculum had come to be associated with conservative usage and even reaction. For a time it seemed that the long, arduous period of training provided the student not with a groundwork for future production, but with a point of divergence towards new and more stimulating methods of performance. Many of the students departed for Paris, where they picked up, altogether too quickly, clichés and catchwords of modern French painting. They willingly relinquished their conventional training, without providing for as stable a substitute.

* * *

But the many changes that occurred in the teaching staff at the Museum School, as dangerous as they were to the too facile adaptability of the pupils, did break down fixed boundaries, sharpen critical faculties, and encourage an interest in new and more flexible methods. The undergraduates today have benefited by the confusion, for the new régime seems securely installed. The graduates whose pictures we now have an opportunity to see in the Provisional Gallery were caught in the web of transition.

It is a question whether any permanent defection might result from educational limitations or maladjustments. These former students indicate that they went forth, traveled, studied, experimented, took advantage of the fecund Parisian School.

The most notable characteristic of this exhibition is freedom, freedom in choice of subject, color, method. Each performer works with a personal inflection, with decisiveness and conviction. It may be that there is deliberately an extra thrust, a heightened luxuriance, a brusquer turn in the work of the older alumni who were articled to tradition, but the students of the late 1930's knew none of the erstwhile discipline, and they have been coached on the newer procedures.

Not all the exhibits are of equal merit. The Museum School alumni have struck their stride; some have won honors and awards; some are teachers; some are already represented in important collections. We see them here as mature, professional artists who have entered the mainstream of contemporary American art, and who must be judged by the standards of accomplishment that prevail in this land today.

* * *

Joseph Presser, one of the "older" alumni, has fulfilled the great promise he showed as a student. His picture, "Magic Mountain," is a seriously evolved composition in which the artist heightened a very thoughtful theme with an enhancing monumental pattern. Joseph Presser was schooled in the drawing of the Old Masters; he has always worked from within: good solid drawing, sensitively co-ordinated masses, movement subtly implied. Samuel Thal's genre painting is compact with feeling that is expressed through a modulation of somber hues. Peter Paul Dubaniewicz paints in lighter mood and with an exclamatory application of the brush. J. Fred O'Hara interprets the Navajo with a responsive and articulate water color brush.

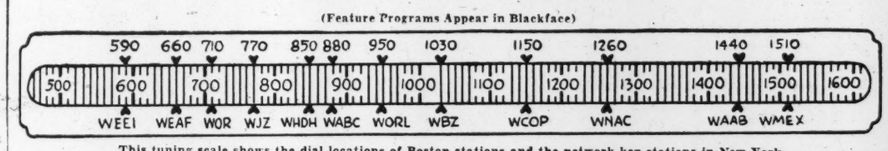
Herbert Barnett aims for expressiveness through magnified patterns based on sharply enunciated planes. Ture Bengtz paints a rustic theme with gusto, achieving clarity and form through good color and drawing. Conger Metcalf introduces an exotic note in a droll portrait modeled from inky shadows to etiolated lights. John Teyral's still-life is poised on the abyss of surrealism. Allan Crite is an independent alumnus who has made a series of clearly conveyed portrayals of streets and by-ways in the South End of Boston. William Halsey's abstraction is sensitively devised in a manner reminiscent of Georges Braque.

The sculptures vary from decorative figures, lithe, slender and corybantic, to classical compositions. The "Mother and Child" by Charles G. Cutler would hold its own in an exhibition of topranking American sculpture. Mr. Cutler combines the poetic vision with craftsmanly pursuit. He works directly upon the material, permitting the carving to be influenced by its challenge. Nicholas Joen's copper reliefs show intelligent experimentation with this medium.

Other exhibits in this exhibition are provided by William Boyhan, Edna Hibel, Addio di Biccari, Virginia Goolkasian, McLean-Smith, Ralph Lermond, Abbott Cheever, Alphonse Shelton, and Peter Abbate.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"....	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Boston Braves at Cincinnati baseball game..	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'		Dance Matinee
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports:	Talk; Dance Matinee
4:00	Interview	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves at Cincinnati baseball game..	"Help Uncle Sam!"
4:15	National Retail	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama..		Dance Matinee
4:30	Grocers' Associat'n	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Braves-Cincinnati game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Preview	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs: "Orchid"	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports; Music
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment; Music	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; Defense
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Adventures in Research,	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Charro Gil Trio	Treasury Star Parade	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger; news.
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Garden Gossip	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"	Sherman Freeman's Or.
7:45	serial drama	"Gypsy Serenade"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Melodic Moods"	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America;	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	starring Walter Huston	"For Your Information"	Round Table: "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: Loretta	Leighton Noble's Orch...	Great Artists; Lawrence	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Young, Ray Milland in "Arise My Love"	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Tibbett, baritone; orch.	News Service	
9:30		"Frontline Headlines";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz pro-	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45		"Meet the Band"; jingles	gram	program	Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counterspy"; drama ..	William Miller, Reinhold	Raymond Gram Swing..	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Countersp"; drama ..	Schmidt, vocalists	'Our Morale'; D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian D'f'nse pgm	Morgan Beatty, News	Vice-Pres. H. A. Wallace	"Music That Endures";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	'Here Comes Band'; Talk	"Freedom's Music"; or.	tenor; chorus; orchestra	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra.
11:30	Master Works of	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Day's End"; music	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Music You Want	dramatic sketch	Thur. Mann; recorded	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News Reporter	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Quiz; Music; News.	Reveille Roundup	Fietsa: music	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News report	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00	News of the World	Morgan Beatty; News	News Service	"Right Bells"; music	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News.	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety Show; News.	News; Morning Toast; with Fred and Posey	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange" Guadalajara Trio
8:45			"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Scarlet Letter"	"The Breakfast Club";	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Tune Time	"The Breakfast Club";	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Harvey & Del"; sk.	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15	American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Bouquet"; music	"Help Mate"; sketch	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"Funny Money Man"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Studio Talks	Shopping; Music
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	"Second Husband"; sk..	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews..	"It's Nice to Know"
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News; record	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons, sk.	"John's Other Wife"...	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Colonial Network Orch.	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks	The Town Crier
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington news	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk....	News; Swing Band Con-	Luncheon Music	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Jack Berch's Gang	cert Finals	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk....	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	Music; Joe Frasetto's Or.	Organ Recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	Navy Recruiting talk	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"..	Treasures in Melody:	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	"Contrasts in Melody"..	"Grimm's Daughter"....	recording; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"Guiding Light"	So. Appalachian Folklore	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"....	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Dance Matinee; popular
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Browns baseball game	recordings
3:30	News; Hollywood..	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Dance Matinee
3:45	Swing Time	Southernaires; quartet	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Browns baseball game	"Price Control"; Songs
4:00	Ruth Chatterton	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	"Help Uncle Sam!"
4:15	"Mosaic"; organ	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"	Browns baseball game	Dance Matinee; popular
4:30	Interview	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	recordings
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game	Dance Matinee; record'gs
5:00	Musical Camera;	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries"	Orchid; Sports	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	"Musical Headlines" ...	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Buddy Clark, songs ....
5:30	Recordings; Songs	"Two of Us"; music....	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports; Music
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports; Music	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News reports; Defense..
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; "Town Crier"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	Louis P. Lochner, talk.	Sport reports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch	"Mr. Keen"; drama.....	News of the World.....	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger, news..
7:30	American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Don Roland's Tunesmiths
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Allen; orch.; songs	"Melodic Moods"	"Inside of Sports"	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue...	"The Perfect Crime";	"What's My Name"; quiz	Joe Dominguez' Orch....
8:15	Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue ..	drama; orchestra	program	"Electric Choir"
8:30	'Arkansas Traveler';	Carmen Cavalerro's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	"Price Control"; music.
8:45	Bob Burns; News.	Carmen Cavalerro's Or..	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Romance in Music
9:00	"Archie"; comedy	Famous Jury Trials.....	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news....	Classical Album: record-
9:15	drama; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials.....	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	ings
9:20	"Cheers From the	Concert Hall	Fibber McGee and Molly;	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..	Classical Album: record-
9:45	Camps"; variety	Concert Hall	comedy; music	Alvino Rey's Orchestra..	ings
10:00	show	Tommy Dorsey's Orch ...	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news.	News reports
10:15	Cheers From Camps	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	soloists; orch.; guests.	Australian News; Music.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	"Public Affairs"	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Les Brown's Orchestra...	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Shep Fields' Orchestra..
11:00	News; Elmer Davis	News; Music	News Service	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Joe Dominguez' Orch...
11:15	Rideout; Music	"Music You Want".....	Local news; Music.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Duke Ellington's Orch..
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Bob Allen's Orchestra...	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Orchestra	"Music You Want".....	chestra; vocalists	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

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Special 1942 Election Guide

"HOW YOUR CONGRESSMAN VOTED"

This supplement contains a complete voting record of every United States Senator and Representative up for re-election on eighteen foreign and domestic issues affecting war policy. Every voter needs this information in this important election year; and if you missed the May 28th issue, or wish extra copies, you can still obtain them by sending in the coupon below. Prompt ordering would be advisable, as the supply is limited.

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Smith 'Grads' Told of Destruction of German Woman's Human Dignity by Nazis

Merit Rating Planned For Maine U. C. C.

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 8—Recommendations of Maine's Legislative Research Committee approving establishment of a system of merit rating in connection with Unemployment Compensation Commission will have no opposition from the Commission, according to David Walton, chairman.

Merit or experience rating has been under study for some time, not only by the Legislative Research Committee but also by the Commission, whose statisticians have been recording data since 1937. Today, with a fund of more than $10,000,000 available for benefit payments, the Commission is in excellent financial position to give experience rating a trial. It is anticipated action will be taken by the next Legislature to bring this about. The Commission will have no objections so long as provisions for merit rating include a clause whereby it may be terminated at the discretion of the Commission should income fall below a certain minimum.

The State experience from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1941, indicated a ratio of benefits to contributions of .33, which compared with 1.22 in 1938, .31 in 1939, and .86 in 1940. The balance of $7,700,000 on hand as of Dec. 1, 1941, has increased beyond the $10,000,000 mark on the impetus of improved business and employment conditions.

Political Front Quiet

Although Maine voters go to the polls, June 15, date of the primary election, the political fronts, with the exception of the First District are quiet. Chief discussions center upon possible effect of gas rationing upon the heavy country vote in Maine. There are no contests for important offices except in the First District where Robert Hale, Portland attorney, is campaigning vigorously to wrest the Republican Congressional nomination from Representative James C. Oliver, present incumbent.

Mr. Oliver's pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism has given Mr. Hale a talking point which he is emphasizing in a busy campaign both by radio and by personal appearances at numerous rallies. However, political observers are cautious in predicting the outcome of the Republican balloting in this district, a tribute to the recognized political acumen of Mr. Oliver.

Meanwhile, First District Democrats also have a contest on their hands, but to date former Gov. Louis J. Brann, seeking the Congressional nomination in his adopted district, has declined to recognize by as much as a reference his youthful opponent, Ray W. Stetson, Portland lawyer whose campaign against Mr. Brann has centered upon the latter's "invasion" of the First District and a demand to know why Mr. Brann did not stay in the Second District and oppose Representative Margaret Chase Smith, Republican incumbent, in September.

As for the effect of the gas situation, some observers believe Maine farmers, needing all their gas for more practical purposes, will shy at using it to get to the polls. If the farm vote falls off, some feel the rock-ribbed Republicanism of Maine may be endangered. In recent years, Maine cities and some of its larger towns, particularly industrial communities, have shown increasing Democratic votes, but the traditional Republican rural vote has been more than enough to make up the difference.

Apple Island's Lilacs Bloom Although 'Destroyed' in 1938

Lilac time may have passed in public parks and private estates, but not on Apple Island in Boston Harbor.

Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop teacher and historian, visited Apple Island this past week and found that the huge lilac "grove" covering an acre of Apple Island and planted in 1814 by William Marsh, was blooming for the first time since it was believed to have been destroyed in 1938.

It was in 1938 that ruffians from the mainland chopped down the nationally famous elm tree of Apple Island, explained Mr. Snow, and burned the lilac bushes.

William Marsh, about whom Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote his well-known poem "An Island Ruin," lived at Apple Island from 1814 to 1833 with a family of 12 children. Little was known of the Englishman, said Mr. Snow today, who was looked upon as more or less of a recluse.

In 1835 the residence of Mr. Marsh was burned, and later the pier was destroyed by the ruthless hand of time, said Mr. Snow, who disclosed that historians believe Mr. Marsh planted 10 elm trees on the island before 1820, all but two of which vanished by 1909. In the December storm of that year one of the two elms was felled, and the other was chopped down in 1938 by vandals.

When the lilacs were apparently destroyed, it was believed that the last remaining link with the one-time resident of Apple Island had been severed, Mr. Snow said, but the blossoming gives hope of perpetuating the memory of the man whose great-granddaughter lives today in the shadow of Beacon Hill.

Edward Rowe Snow

On Apple Island

Anna-Myrle Snow of Winthrop, with cluster of lilacs in the one-acre "grove" on Apple Island, in Boston Harbor, planted in 1814 by William Marsh. Vandals from the mainland attempted to destroy the grove by fire, in 1938, but the bushes grew again, and this past week blossomed for the first time in four years.

Church Group Plans Session At Durham, N.H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—The biennial meeting of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches will be held at the University of New Hampshire from June 18 to 25. For eight days, descendants of the Pilgrim Church, founded in America in 1620, will gather in their historic New England home, still the stronghold of the Congregational Christian fellowship.

This is the major denominational gathering of the organization, and will include delegates from all over the United States and from the Near East and Asia. In all, some 1,500 lay and clerical delegates, representing more than 1,000,000 members of the 6,000 Congregational Christian churches in America, are expected to attend the meeting.

John V. Sees of Lawrence, Kansas, Acting Moderator, will open the conference at 2 o'clock, June 18, and welcomes to New Hampshire will be given by Gov. Robert O. Blood and Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, host to the Council.

The Chaplain for the conference will be Dr. Vere V. Loper of Berkeley, Calif., whose first act will be the conducting on Thursday evening of a Memorial and Communion Service. Each morning Dr. Loper will lead prayers under the general topic, "Yesterday's Promise of Light for Tomorrow."

The traditional Council Lectures will be given by Dr. William Ernest Hocking, distinguished philosopher of Harvard University, on the general theme, "Contemporary Science and the Idea of God." The first lecture comes Saturday, June 20, at 5 p. m. with the topic, "Science and Religion in Their Present Relations."

Each morning during the conference, there will be Group Assemblies under the general topic: "The Great Ends of the Church," participated in by a carefully selected group of men and women who have had actual experience with the problems under discussion.

Each afternoon, there will be seminars and forums under Dr. Hugh Vernon White, Educational Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Boston. The general topic of these seminars will be: "Human Society Under God—Ancient Truth and Modern Problems."

Fall River Police Accused by Cole

Five Fall River police officers, including the Chief of Police, and the Mayor of that city were charged with discriminating against political advertising in a petition for an injunction by Harold E. Cole of Taunton, candidate for Congress from the 14th District.

The petition, filed in Bristol Superior Court recently, will be heard Wednesday.

The candidate's sound truck was ordered from Fall River streets on Memorial Day for violating Sunday labor laws which apply equally to holidays coming next to Sundays, according to the petition. The Court is requested to declare the ordinance unconstitutional.

MacLeish Chief Speaker—Dr. Neilson Honored

"Woman in Germany has become the maid and servant of the Nazi male," declared Archibald MacLeish, head of the Office of Facts and Figures, and Librarian of Congress, addressing the graduating class at Smith College yesterday at the sixty-fourth Commencement exercises in John M. Greene Hall, Northampton.

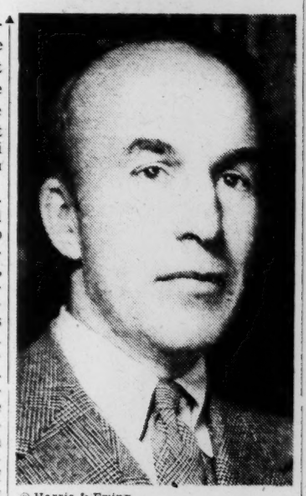
"The Nazi state," he said, "is a state, in other words, in which women are, first, bearers of children and theafter providers of unskilled labor—a state in which women are obliged to undertake the duty of motherhood without the honor which, in every other country of the earth, accompanies that duty."

"Other nations have used the captured women of their enemies for the purposes the Nazis use their own, but never before in history has any nation made its girls the brides—the indiscriminate and undiscriminating brides—of the state itself. And never before in history has any nation made a virtue of the necessity of denying to any woman, of its own or of another race, the central, essential woman's right to be mistress of herself.

"This thing has been done before. It has been done since the beginning of time. But it was left to the Nazi philosophers to turn the doing of it into a patriotic virtue and to provide thereby the most revealing pictures of their Nazi world which any word or action could convey."

The exercises, at which Mr. MacLeish was chief speaker, marked the graduaton of the last class to enter college under the administration of Dr. William Allan Neilson, for 22 years president of the college. Dr. Neilson was the sole recipient of an honorary degree this year, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Presenting the degree, President Herbert Davis said, "Dr. Neilson's influence was not confined to this college or even to the academic world; in his many activities he gained wide recognition as a liberal leader, an ardent supporter of that democratic form of government 'which leaves every man free to do his best for the common welfare,' and as one who had devoted himself to building in the wilderness of this world a fair city fit to be called the 'City of Men.'"



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Archibald MacLeish

Poet and Librarian of Congress, who yesterday addressed the graduating class at Smith College, Northampton.

Dr. Marsh Names B. U. Committee On War Relations

A new Boston University War Committee, the University Committee on War Relations, has been appointed to supersede all past defense and war groups, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, announced recently. Dr. Marsh also revealed the appointment of Prof. Chester M. Alter, College of Liberal Arts Chemistry Department, as Chairman of the Committee, consisting of seven other faculty members.

The Committee on War Relations replaces the former University Committees on Defense and War, and will co-ordinate University war activities. In addition to Professor Alter, other Committee members are: Prof. Horace G. Thacker, head of the Vocational Department of the College of Business Administration; Prof. Warren T. Powell, Director of the Department of Student Counselling and Religious Activities; Col. Edward L. Hooper, head of the Military Science Department; Prof. John S. Perkins, Assistant to the President.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"George Washington Slept Here," by Kaufman and Hart. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Private Lives," Starring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

"Knightsbridge" (March) from London Suite ..... Eric Coates
Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys" ..... Lalo
Minuet from "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet
March, "Lorraine" ..... Ganne
Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 in A major ..... Liszt
Soloist: Felix Fox
Bolero ..... Ravel
Dance Program:
French Court Dances (Capriol Suite) ..... Warlock
Jan Veen, Erika Thimey and Group
Forlane from "Le Tombeau de Couperin" ..... Ravel
Group
Dance in the Streets (Orgia) ..... Turina
Jan Veen and Erika Thimey
Prologue and School Dance from the Ballet "Hudson River Legend" ..... Joseph Wagner
Group
Carmen Cross Cut (A Satire) ..... Bizet
Jan Veen
Wine, Women and Song ..... Strauss
Jan Veen and the Group

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Salute to Our Armed Forces." 1:55, 4:55, 8. "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—
"Reap the Wild Wind." Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 12, 3, 6, 9. Short Selected Subjects.

Keith Memorial—
"The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "March of Time." 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Kenmore—
"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:45, 8, 9:30. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1, 4:40, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8:05. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:40.

Modern—
"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:45, 9:20. "On the Sunnyside," Roddy McDowall, Jane Darwell. 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8:10.

Orepheum—
"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:03, 10:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Paramount—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05.

RKO-Boston—
"The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:30, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:20, 6:25, 9:20.

Scollay—
"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "On the Sunnyside," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Travel, Argentina, Chile," "The Quiz Kids," "Another Flm of Those Speaking Animals," "Timing is Everything in Sports," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Don Cossack Chorus," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Telepix—
"Serge Jaroff's Don Cossacks Chorus," "Australia's Coral Reefs," "Beach Lures," "Quiz Kinds," "Gary Cooper's Dogs," and 30 minutes of newsreels. 10 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—
"Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Larceny, Inc., Edward G. Robinson. "Joe Smith, American, "Robert Young. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Strange Case of Dr. Rx," Lionel Atwill, "Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. 1:45 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 1:54, 7:54. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:40, 9:40.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:05. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler.
Cleveland Circle: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. "Our Russian Front. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracey. 2 and 8.
University: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:20, 6:30, 9:50. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 3:17, 9:17. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.
Codman Square: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:52, 9:36. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 2, 7:44.
Park: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Target for Tonight." 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 2:58, 9:13. "Drums on the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 1:53, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Dumbo." 4, 8:15. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 2:30, 9:20.

MALDEN — Granada: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. 2:54, 6:02, 9:20. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:40, 4:48, 8:06.
Maplewood: "Corsican Brothers," Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Canal Zone," Chester Morris.
Mystic: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
Strand: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:47, 7:47. "Captains of the Clouds." James Cagney. 3:17, 9:17.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Man Who Returned to Life." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:45, 8:20. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Claire Trevor. 2:15, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf." Warren William. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Joe Smith." American," Robert Young. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2 and 8.
Strand: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Tough as They Come," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Hell Below," Robert Young and Robert Montgomery. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 2:09, 7:54. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 3:33, 9:18.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey. 2 and 8 .

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Ralph Bellamy and Lon Chaney, Jr., 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Bill Hickock Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 2 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. March of Time's "India in Crisis." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:20, 7:52. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. 2:10, 6:40, 10:09.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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As cool as it is becoming, and so easy to care for! With a Jordan permanent. From $7.50. *Beauty Balcony—Annex.*

Wheat-with-Brown Summer Handbag
There's a whole series of these bags in linen-weave with brown leather trimming. $3. *Main Floor.*

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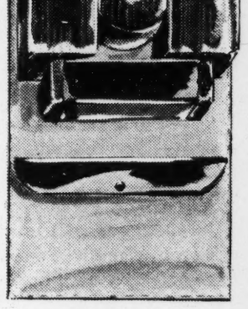
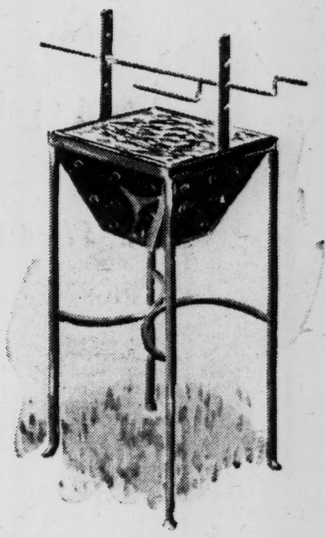
Historic America Dinnerware
Famous historic scenes printed under glaze, on a popular New England dinnerware. A 50-piece service for eight, in pink or blue, at $12.95—a saving of $4.55. *Annex—Fourth Floor.*



Hang-up Kit for Lads in Service
Khaki or navy blue with mirror, comb, brush, boxes, and rubberized pocket. $5. *Main Floor—Store for Men.*



Dad's Portable Barbecue and Grill
Broil steaks, barbecue a chicken, fry ham and eggs, make toast, and have a grand summer with this charcoal grill. Wrought iron base. Set it up anywhere. $9.95. *Fifth Floor—Annex.*

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
WASHINGTON STREET — FROM SUMMER THROUGH AVON TO BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON

Will Göring Desert the 'Burning Ship'?

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The question of whether Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring will some day abandon Hitler's "burning ship," as did Rudolph Hess, is much discussed by those men and women who still think in Germany, according to Louis Lochner, Associated Press correspondent who recently returned from inside Germany.

Placing Reichsmarshal Göring's position in perspective, Mr. Lochner who was one of several American newspapermen to return to the United States recently aboard the liner Drottningholm, pointed out that when Hitler seized power in 1933, there were three men upon whom he relied more implicity for loyalty than anybody else. They were Ernst Röhm, head of the brown-shirted SA troops, the only Nazi to whom Hitler addressed the familiar "du" of the second person singular in the German language; Hess, his trusted personal secretary and later Deputy Führer; and Göring, his political right-hand man who is fond of calling himself Hitler's most fatihful paladin.

Estimate of Trio

Marshal Göring, alone of Hitler's three main props, remains. So does Dr. Joseph Goebbels, but Hitler has never trusted him as completely as he did the other three. He uses him because he is "gescheit" (clever, brainy), Mr. Lochner states, adding that Heinrich Himmler, the sinister head of the Gestapo and in fact of the entire German police, is more feared by Hitler than trusted.

It is well-known, Mr. Lochner said, that Göring from time to time is in the doghouse, so far as his master is concerned. The two men every now and then have a spat. Now it is the luxury with which Göring loves to surround himself which irks his master. Hitler doesn't mind his boys enriching themselves and going in for high living, only they mustn't put it on too thick, Mr. Lochner said.

Göring makes no secret of the fact that he thinks the second man in the Reich—meaning himself—is entitled to live off the fat of the land, he went on.

The storm blows over and Hitler and Göring are ostentatiously shown shaking hands and fraternizing in the weekly news reels.

They have had repeated spats over the conduct of the war, Mr. Lochner disclosed.

Reports of Sulking

So occasionally Göring quits the front and for weeks turns up at his sumptuous estate in the Schorf Meadow, some 50 miles from Berlin. He is plainly sulking. There are even rumors in such times that he has been given "stubenarrest," literally meaning confinement to his room, but more liberally signifying that he must not leave his estate.

General opinion among those who have watched Göring all these years is that he is by no means wedded to the Nazi faith in the bigoted sort of way that Goebbels professes to be, and that Hess truly was—until his defection.

It is also known that relations between Göring and Himmler are strained, and that the Reichsmarshal is by no means in harmony with all Gestapo practices.

Furthermore, Mr Lochner declared, Göring is an officer from imperialist days. He always has remained a monarchist at heart. He never has broken off his connections with the former ruling families of Germany.

Commando Chief Ponders

Wide World

Press Strategy Is Perplexing Problem

Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander of the British Commandos, appears a bit puzzled here as he narrows his eyes and scratches his head during a press interview in Washington. He told reporters that United States Army officers are serving on the general staff of the Commandos, thus making it an inter-Allied combined staff. He said that the British people are very anxious to "get at the enemy."

Trek of Bureaus to Chicago Boon to Midwest Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Eighty freight cars full of office furniture and household goods have left Washington for Chicago in the past few months. The decentralization program is responsible.

Chicago is getting six nonwar Government agencies of the 18 that are leaving the Capital to make room for wartime activities. One, the Railroad Retirement Board, has moved into the tall America Fore Building here, which the Government bought for $1,500,000. It is expected to remain permanently. The other five are being moved in and by September the transfer job is expected to be complete.

Other Washington agencies, not included in the President's decentralization order, have also moved out here. These are the war agencies which have set up branch offices in Chicago to save Midwest businessmen the time and expense of frequent trips to Washington. There are some 50 of these, it appears from a chart recently published by the War Problems Service of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The Association is working hard to acquaint businessmen, nonmembers as well as members, with the possibilities of Government contacts at home. It conducts schools and holds conferences to inform industrialists concerning the many aspects of their new enterprise — doing business with the U. S. A.

Appointment of Joseph L. Overlock recently to represent the War Production Board in this region is expected to bring Chicago and Washington still closer together and save businessmen many nights in Pullmans and days pushing around the Capital. The Association gave a luncheon May 27 to acquaint businessmen with Mr. Overlock in his new position.

While these emergency needs are being met, the movement of the nonwar agencies out of Washington goes on quietly. The biggest part of that decentralization job has been finding homes for former Washingtonians.

At first, Chicago thought it couldn't find room for all the new people. Apartments were scarce as it was. But newspapers and real estate men helped to bring to light a great many rentable habitations. Original estimates were that 4,000 living units were on the market. So far, about 10,000 suitable for Government workers have been found.

When all the staff needed for the six agencies moving to Chicago are established here, Chicago will have an additional $8,000,000 annual pay roll, it is estimated by the Office of Decentralization. Offices still being moved include three bureaus of the Department of the Interior (Fish and Wild Life, National Parks, and Indian Affairs), the Bureau of Public Debt of the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and one of six Social Security offices. All are expected to be settled by September.

Federal decentralization is bringing new agencies to other Midwest cities. Since the order was given last December, the Farm Security Administration has moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, the Rural Electrification Administration has transferred to St. Louis, Mo., and the Farm Credit Administration has taken quarters at Kansas City, Mo. One branch of the AAA is "at home" in Columbus, Ohio. Some nine other major agencies and some scattered small ones have been moved to other parts of the country.

Already, as of the end of May, 23,000 persons have been moved out of Washington to make room for other employees moving in, the Office of Decentralization reports. Some 2,500,000 square feet of space have been leased for the 18 agencies moved, for periods of from three to five years. As a result, 1,400,000 square feet of space has been made available in 43 Washington buildings.

"It is the biggest movement of the kind in history," say the two Oregonians who headed the temporary Office of Decentralization. In charge of this work is a Portland real estate man, a former President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, Fred E. Taylor. Mr. Taylor took over just long enough to get the job well under way. He is returning to private life now, convinced that the job can be finished without him. His assistant is a real estate advertising man, also of Portland—Fred Vincent. Mr. Vincent also is preparing to quit."

He is proud to report what this office has accomplished in its five months of existence.

Nazi Education Thrust on Conquered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—In accord wit Hitler's thesis that "whoever controls youth controls the future," Nazi officialdom has embarked upon a campaign to control and Nazify the education and activities of youth in the occupied countries according to reports received by the Inter-Allied Information Center here.

In a compilation of dispatches received from London and from agencies of the occuped nations operating here, the Center reports that the German policy is aimed, the reports stress, to make Naziism dominant in the occupied countries and simultaneously to keep many of the vanquished in the position of "drawers of water and hewers of wood." The reports add that the Nazi program is being stoutly resisted wherever possible.

In Germany, the sought-for school graduate is a tough, obedient Aryan who has had more physical than mental training and who has learned history against the background of a German superrace much maligned by a world of enemies; a Nazi who has sworn life-long fidelity to the Leader and who believes that war is the best expression of life, the report states.

Aim Is "True Nordics"

In the so-called "Germanic" countries — Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg—Germans have sought to stimulate the co-operation of youth with their New Order whenever possible and to make "true Nordics" out of the young people. Physical culture is preferred over scholarship, and street hooliganism is winked at.

In Denmark, the Danish carry out systematic drives to gain membership for the local Nazi youth groups. Anti-German tendencies among teachers are squelched by fines and imprisonment, and disrespect for parental authority is applauded. Similar methods have been more ruthlessly imposed on Norwegian youth, where Vidkun Quisling, Nazi puppet, has sought to create an entire Nazi structure of Nazi education.

By means of the Hird, Norwegian Nazi storm trooper group backed by the Gestapo, spying and bullying have been introduced into the Norwegian schools, with the result that teachers and pupils, often defiant, have been largely deprived of normal rights. Juvenile organizations are now under Hird control, democratic clubs have been suppressed, and, to gain their ends, the Nazis have deliberately allowed general Norwegian education to fall into chaos despite native efforts to keep standards high.

In Belgium, according to the Inter-Allied report, German language and interpretations of history are compulsory in the schools, and student exchanges with German youth groups operate to implant the seeds of Naziism. "Political" schools have been opened in an effort to educate future Belgian "leaders," and the staff of Brussels University has been largely replaced by arm-swinging Nazis.

Compulsory Labor

In the Netherlands, the Germans have sought, against the opposition of parents and teachers, to continue the same Germanization. With all schools state-controlled, gymnastics and compulsory labor service are the regular fare for youth, and a recent demonstration of Dutch university students was the signal to close universities and imprison professors.

Nazi officials, contending that "a lower race needs less room, less clothing, less food and less culture than a higher race," have decided that Czechs, Poles, Greeks, and Serbs must learn only sufficient German to appreciate German orders and to become toilers in the New Order. Polish children's education, according to latest reports, has been stopped at the age of 12, while two thirds of Czech youth have been deprived of all secondary education.

By distortions of history and of truth, by reprisals and fear, the Nazi educators have sought, thus far with only meager success, to mold the mentality of future European generations so as to preclude resistance and insure a continent under German domination, the report declares.

SS Families Occupy Berlin Street Corners

By the Associated Press

New York, June 8

At all sorts of strategic intersections of Berlin—on corners like Kurfürstendamm and Uhlandstrasse—the Gestapo is removing the tenants of corner buildings and putting SS families in there instead, according to Louis Lochner, Associated Press correspondent, who recently returned from Berlin.

2,000 Laborers Back At Work in Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, June 8 (AP)—Laborers employed at four shillings (about 80 cents) a day on an American project were practically all back on the job today pending negotiations, ending a stoppage marked by riots in which three men were killed. About 2,000 now are back at work.

An important factor in the return of the men to work was a speech by the Duke of Windsor, Governor-General of the Bahamas, who flew home from Washington when the disorders broke out. Order had generally been restored, however, before the Duke returned.

Thirty-five persons arrested as curfew violators were fined the equivalent of $4 each.

One person tells another: "I'm saving more than I ever saved before and more regularly—every pay day. Why? Because SURPLUS BUYING IS SABOTAGE and the money I put in the *bank* helps to finance the war. I'm as proud of my bankbook as I am of my War Savings Bonds."

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Check Up on Draft Deferment Of U. S. Employees Is Urged

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Chairman Millard E. Tydings (D), of Maryland, of a special Senate committee recommended that the Selective Service System check up on draft deferments given 1,000 young male employees of the Government.

At the same time, Mr. Tydings said his group, which is looking into general conditions in the executive branch, was considering holding open hearings on the question of draft deferment because of Federal employment.

To illustrate his contention, he cited the case of "Mr. X," 21 years old when he was appointed a year ago to a $1,620-a-year job in an unidentified department.

"Nine months later," Mr. Tydings said, "he had become such an expert in the field of 'personnel procedure surveys' that he was promoted and his salary raised $1,000 a year. Further, four months after his appointment he had become such an indispensable cog in the administration of this department that it was necessary to have him deferred, and six months later, not being able to replace this highly indispensable youthful expert, it was necessary to obtain a further deferment. This was the claim of the department for which he worked.

"This seems to us clearly an abuse of the deferment privilege. . . . He is not even a college graduate, which is unusual; he has never been employed other than a student before entering the Government service."

Mr. Tydings said "Mr. X" was only one of 12 personnel officers who were granted deferment out of a total of 42 clerical employees in the one departmental unit.

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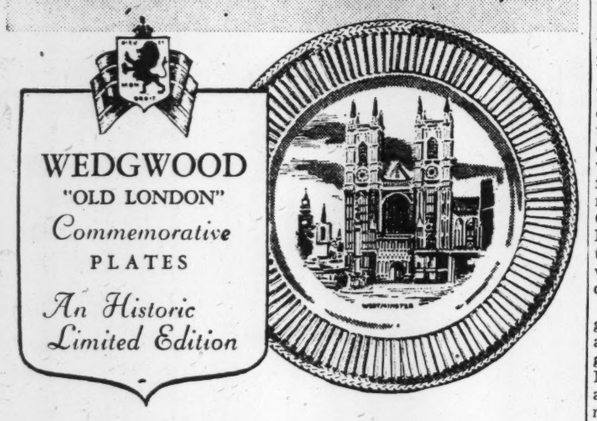

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Laval Fits Industry Into Nazi Pattern

Management and labor told they must play ever-growing role in continental affairs.

VICHY, June 8 (AP)—Pierre Laval has taken over direct control of the important French Veterans Legion—the only Party under the national revolution — after a recent move putting his nominees in charge of the organization.

A decree signed by Marshal Pétain, Chief of State, published in the Official Journal with the consent of M. Laval's Government, transferred the Legion from the Ministry of the Interior which is also held by M. Laval to the direct "authority of the Chief of Government."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLES, France, June 8—An intensification of the inner political and economic organization on an unprecendented scale has marked France's active entry into the "new European order."

Even though the questions of empire have demanded constant attention on account of the strategic position of overseas possessions near and far, the formal adhesion of the French Government to Nazi-controlled Europe has been staged with an unmistakable thoroughness.

Following a long series of measures designed to simplify the administration of the country, especially to ease up on food control in order to satisfy a popular demand, Premier Pierre Laval called together the presidents of the 150 organizations which represent the economic and productive interests and laid before them the Government's decisions on the fundamental reorganization of the country. The meeting took place in Paris at the Hotel Matignan, palatial residence bought for the use of prime ministers several years ago. Thus the meeting took place in the old governmental framework but instituted a fundamentally new regime. The place of the meeting emphasized that Paris remains the Capital of France though Vichy is the seat of Government.

M. Laval informed his listeners of his plan, on the Nazi pattern, for a regrouping and consolidation of industry and a general rise in wages. The regrouping is to fit French industry with its special products into the German-dictated European industrial whole and wages are to be brought up to the general continental level.

Concentration of Industry

By the concentration of industry as now foreseen, plants capable of the highest capacity will be kept at full speed and others will be closed down. This will result in the transfer of masses of industrial workers. M. Laval, addressing the leaders who are expected to conform to this new era, said: "For every country which will have a place in the Europe of tomorrow, work is an absolute obligation. France, which must think now of its future, is bound more than any other country by this law. In the gigantic work being accomplished for the benefit of the European community, Frenchmen must be associated by their work within the country and outside of its frontiers."

M. Laval concluded by saying the Government engaged its responsibility for the carrying out of this program and gave his statement its full meaning by saying "the salvation of the country depends on it." These declarations of the Government's program were followed by many conferences.

The industrial program will release large groups of factory workers who have been working part time on account of the shortage of raw materials. Many of them will join French workmen now in factories in many parts of Germany. These workers, signed up by German employment bureaus in France, several months ago passed the 100,000 mark. The number of workers going to Germany is increasing constantly.

The French Government has organized a special service to look after their interests which has grown into an important business. Much has been published lately about the French workers in Germany, including special articles and interviews.

Political Bearing

The political bearing has been unmistakable and has, in addition, been emphasized in an interview given by the director of the Government service who presented the position of French workers in Germany in a favorable light, concluding with a clearly outlined political policy: "Does not this community of French workers in Germany constitute one of the first elements of the reconciliation of the two peoples who should find it possible to associate with and understand one another on the basis of this plan of work?

"Does not this wartime Germany, with millions of foreign workers elbow to elbow in factories and recreation centers, represent in a limited way what the Europe of tomorrow will be like? We are doing our share toward creating the future Europe. It is our ambition to accomplish this with the help of all French workers."

Actively pursuing his policy, Mr. Laval also conferred with leaders of the labor syndicates and discussed with them "the new order of work" in which workers and their organizations are to have their designated places as in the continental countries with directed and authoritative economic policies.

All these governmental actions, which have been taking place in rapid succession, left no doubt in the public thought as to the pro-Nazi direction the Government authorities were taking. Even in education, the same tendency has been evident and an official circular issued to teachers said: "You should be stimulated in your teaching by the idea of forming young Frenchmen for a more open world in which they will have to make good."

Volunteer Legion

[Jacques Doriot, publisher of the newspaper Cri du People, announced in Paris the formation of a new volunteer legion for the defense of the French Empire against British and Americans. M. Doriot defined the organization's role as the "defense and reconquest of the French Empire."]

While this lining-up of the Laval Government with the continental powers went ahead rapidly, the problem which the Empire presented has ever been ever present. The Government, on its side, and the general public were keenly aware that France and its Empire, especially that part which is in Africa and the Mediterranean, were in a position of first strategic importance in the clash between the belligerent powers. As Dakar remained one of the principal of these points, an interview with Governor-General Pierre Boisson, which has been widely published, revealed the Government's position. Governor Boisson said that Dakar now was heavily fortified. He declared: "Whoever tries to take Dakar will have to pay the price."

Public expression has been limited to that.

International

French Troops Salute Chief

Marshal Philippe Pétain, French Chief of State (wearing mufti), reviews a regiment of French infantry in Vichy.

Green Tells Labor That It Must Serve

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Asserting that "labor must serve today as it has never served before," William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said "it must give without a moment's interruption, so that we can win the war at the earliest possible moment."

"Woe to Hitler, Mussolini and Japan when the job is completed and we are prepared to strike the blow," said Mr. Green, speaking at a luncheon in honor of Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward.

The A. F. of L. head said labor also must support plans to insure continued peace.

The editor of the Jewish Daily Forward was hailed by representatives of the press and labor as "Dean of the American Press" and "Dean of American Labor."

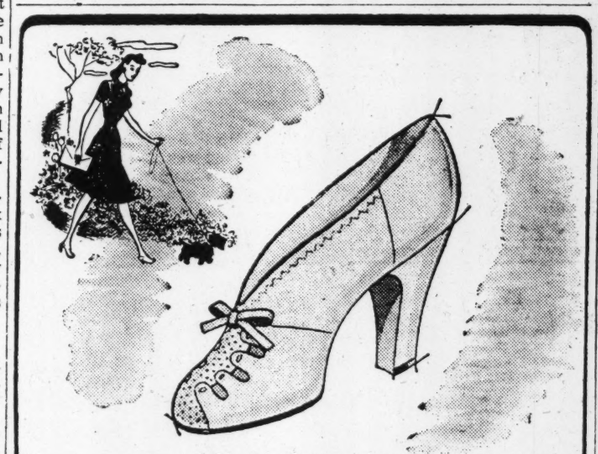
Mr. Cahan, more than 40 years with the Jewish Daily, said he had suspended his attacks upon communism and Stalin because Soviet Russia was one of the United Nation, but he added "we draw the line on the Communist Party in the United States. We are opposed to the Communist Party in the United States now just as we always have been, for this a democracy, and you know as well as I that Soviet Russia is not a democracy."

Must Hire More Women For Federal Service

ALBANY, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—The President of the United States Civil Service Commission said Federal war program agencies must hire women wherever practical if a critical personnel problem is to be solved.

"We are attempting to persuade Federal agencies to hire women and in addition have formulated policies designed to liberalize requirements for all placements in Federal service," Arthur S. Flemming told the Eastern regional conference of the Civil Service assembly of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Flemming asserted the Commission began planning for the increased work load as early as May, 1940. Last April, he said, the commission made 180,000 placements as compared to a normal 60,000 in an entire year.



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British Advise French to Quit Coast Area

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The British Radio broadcast instructions to the French people June 6 to evacuate a broad coastal area from the Belgian to the Spanish border, which strip the Germans have designated as a prohibited military zone.

"Operations of capital importance" for the liberation of France will start in due time, said the radiocast.

"It has been shown on several occasions that the presence of the civilian population on the scene of active operations hinders the action of troops, and particularly of friendly troops, in a very grave manner," said the radiocast beamed across the channel in the regular French language news program.

British sources said that they could not interpret the bulletin, that it would have to stand for itself.

"The coastal regions of Occupied France are likely to become more and more a theater of war operations," the warning continued. "They will inevitably bring with them the gravest dangers for the civil population."

The Radio referred to "Notice No. 1," however, which was radiocast after the Commando raid on the Germans' U-boat base at St. Nazaire March 28 when Frenchmen in that city took up arms and fought for three days after the British had departed.

Part of the first notice, as read by the announcer, said "your role for the moment should be limited to the care of your own safety. Do everything you can to preserve your own lives. You will be needed by the armies of liberation. We give you formal assurance that when the hour comes to ask for active participation of the French people as a whole you will be warned of it."

"Here is Notice No. 2," the radiocast said. It added:

"Don't wait until the last moment. It would be too late. Go away at the earliest possible moment. For those who don't have the possibility to go, we repeat with new insistence some of the instructions contained in Notice No. 1."

The notice acknowledged that the Germans would place difficulties in the way of the evacuation, but urged Frenchmen to overcome such obstacles.

It was not possible to specify either the time or place of the contemplated operations, it added.

Alien Evacuation In West Ended

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8 (AP)—A mass movement without precedent in American history, the evacuation of the West Coast's entire Japanese population of almost 100,000, is complete.

It proceeded without any great hardship, and almost without incident. And it was finished on schedule, said an official report by the Wartime Civil Control Administration, an agency set up by the Army to handle the operation.

The Administration said that by actual count 99,770 Japanese were removed from a 150-mile-wide strip of California, Washington, Oregon, and Southern Arizona. Most of these persons are now in 17 assembly centers scattered through the region.

Others already have been settled in relocation centers in the interior, where they will remain for the duration of the war. Additional relocation centers are being prepared.

The Army removed these persons because it believed their presence in strategic military zones along the coast might be dangerous.

'Blackout' News Page Is White Letters on Black

EASTON, Pa., June 8 (AP)—The Easton Morning Free Press is printing today what is believed to be the "nation's first morning newspaper blackout edition"; white letters on black background.

A two-column box reads: "So far as can be ascertained the Morning Free Press front page is the first in American newspaper history to be printed by the reversed plate method to commemorate Easton and Northamption counties first blackout. Although used in advertising production its employment for the printing of a news page is a distinct departure."

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NO ADMISSION CHARGE

Japanese Fleet Flees Midway Battle With 3 Warships Sunk and 11 Damaged

Continued from Page 1

damage had been inflicted on two enemy cruisers.

As the three-day battle of the Central Pacific seemed to be nearing its finish in what may eventually be seen as an American victory of far-reaching importance, messages of congratulation began to arrive at Admiral Nimitz' headquarters.

offset by official word that a Japanese destroyer also had been sent to the bottom and that additional

Sevastopol Attack

Moscow dispatches say the Germans have launched a heavy land and air assault upon Sevastopol, Black Sea naval base and last Soviet stronghold in the Crimea. The Russians claim their forces are holding firm after absorbing three days of incessant battering.

The extent of the Nazi air assault was indicated by a Russian communiqué which listed 528 German planes destroyed in the week ended June 7 against 151 Soviet losses.

The Germans, claiming air superiority for themselves over the Eastern Front, radiocast a Sunday report saying that in the past week the Russians lost 257 planes to only 26 German craft.

Up and down the long Eastern Front fighting of local importance continued in a number of sectors.

RAF Raids

British warplanes attacked targets in northern France and Holland Sunday night and damaged a German ship off the Frisian Islands, the British Air Ministry announced today. Bad weather over the continent, however, seems to have kept the Royal Air Force from following up its Saturday night assault on Emden with another massed raid upon Germany.

All the planes which participated in the overnight operations returned safely to their bases, a communiqué said.

The planes which carried out the sweeps over France were reported to have bombed a railway yard near Caen and shot up a train at Montdidier, 21 miles southeast of Amiens. A lone Boston bomber also attacked the German airdrome at Leeuwarden, Holland, 70 miles from Amsterdam.

It was the second time within a week that weather had interrupted the RAF's offensive, bad conditions likewise having kept the British air armadas away from Germany on June 4.

There was only light German aerial activity over Britain during the night and this was confined to the southwest coast, where, a communiqué said, bombs caused a few casualties and damage to residences.

Hundreds of British planes—among them many big four-engined craft capable of carrying tremendous bomb loads—participated in the Saturday night assault upon Emden, one of the main bases for German submarines harassing Atlantic shipping lanes.

Pilots participating in the assault said enormous fires were set in the dock area.

One target was the Nordenseewerk submarine factory and another was the Dortmund-Ems Canal, through which iron ore from Scandinavia has been flowing into the Reich.

German airdromes also were attacked in the operations, which the British said cost them nine bombers and one fighter.

Libyan Battle

The great tank battle in the Libyan desert entered its 14th day today. The British and their Free French Allies apparently still hold the upper hand after repulsing new Axis attacks at Knightsbridge and Bir Hacheim.

The British reported that their artillery fire had smashed another attempt by Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's columns to break through toward Tobruk, 15 miles northeast of Knightsbridge.

At the same time, a communique said, the Free French at Bir Hacheim threw back a tank assault, thereby menacing the right flank of Marshal Rommel's forces.

It was the second time in as many days that the British had reported the Axis chieftain repulsed in an attempt to break through at Knightsbridge.

Sunday, British headquarters said, Marshal Rommell twice attacked the British positions in this sector only to be beaten back with losses.

Military quarters said the Axis mechanized forces still were being reinforced through the gap in the British minefields between El Gazala and Bir Hacheim, but it was believed that their lines of communication were severely strained under the continued pounding of British bombers.

It apeared that the British were trying to forge a strong semicircle around Marshal Rommel's forces east of this gap preparatory to an attempt to cut the Axis leader off from the rear.

His line of withdrawal was threatened by British and Indian troops who established themselves Saturday night at Harmat, inside the Axis corridor, and were reported holding their position against repeated attempts to dislodge them.

Harmat is six miles south of Knightsbridge and about 15 miles east of the El Gazala-Bir Hacheim line, base of the Axis salient.

Associated Press Cablephoto

Cologne After British Blitz

Following the 1,200-plane RAF bombing attack on Cologne, Germany, last week, a British reconnaissance plane took this picture of the modern section of the City. Lighter sections in photograph show the widespread destruction caused by British bombs. The broad, tree-lined avenue running across the center of the picture is the Luxemburgerstrasse.

Captured Italians Man British 'Ack-Acks'

By the Associated Press

Montreal, June 8

A British hero of the Libyan campaign told of captured Italians manning British antiaircraft guns against German raiders "and doing all right."

The story was related by Wing Commander M. Loudon, senior officer of 10 British war heroes en route to New York, where they will be paid tribute along with five United States heroes.

"Some of our boys," he said, "hearing there were crack Italian antiaircraft gunners in a lot of prisoners we had taken, asked them if they would like to try their skill at popping Jerry planes.

"They jumped at the opportunity and were put on guns guarding our rear line airdromes—under close observation, of course. They were good, too. I don't know their official account but they did all right."

China Front

In the fighting in China, Gen. Lung Yun, Governor of Yunnan, announced in Chungking that contact had been established between the main Chinese Army in Yunnan Province and Chinese forces which have withdrawn from Burma.

While General Lung Yun said the Chinese expeditionary force to Burma had been withdrawn, army authorities said only part of the Chinese forces, needing reorganization and re-equipment, had returned, mostly for the Myitkyina area.

China's war with Japan entered its 60th month today. The Chinese found themselves battling not only on the east in Chekiang, but also in Kiangsi to the west, and Hupeh to the north of Kiangsi, where the Japanese were beginning a new drive. They were also engaging in incessant skirmishes in Shansi in North China and combating a Japanese naval bombardment of the Mamoi forts which guard the approaches to Foochow in Fukien, to the south of Chekiang.

The High Command declared that fighting was continuing at the outskirts of Chuhsien, the rail line town in western Chekiang Province, and said Chinese forces were putting up stiff resistance against a Japanese drive to close in on the Chekiang battlefront from Kiangsi Province to the west.

The Japanese claimed June 6 that they had taken Chuhsien and said they were mopping up resistance in that area, within bombing range of Japan.

The Chinese communiqué said Japanese forces which penetrated into the outskirts of the town "suffered heavy casualties as a result of Chinese attacks."

It said "fighting in the immediate environs of Chuhsien has raged with increasing ferocity since the afternoon of June 6."

Poison Gas

In Washington, meanwhile, the Chinese Embassy disclosed details of two major gas attacks by the Japanese and declared that these "were not the first major instances for the invaders to use gas against Chinese defenders in 1942." They took place on the Chekiang front on May 26.

It was this information which prompted President Roosevelt to declare last Friday that if Japan persists in this inhuman warfare "retaliation in kind and in full measure will be meted out" by the United States.

Based on facts cabled from Chungking, the official Chinese report furnished the following account:

"Attempting a forced crossing of the Sinan River near Kienteh three Japanese planes showered gas bombs on Chinese positions while land batteries hurled gas shells at the defenders. With one third of them falling victim to the inhuman attack Chinese defenders of Paishapu evacuated the riverside town on the morning of the 27th.

"Another gas attack took place at Tangki West of Kinhwa. After an unsuccessful assault against the Western Chekiang railway town the invaders released a large volume of gas on the defenders to open a way for their attack. The Chinese were forced to evacuate the city on the evening of the 26th because of this attack.

"When the Chinese expeditionary force in Burma was holding the Japanese at bay at Toungoo in April, the invaders resorted to gas warfare during their repeated attacks. It was under the cover of gas and aerial attacks that the invaders succeeded in tunneling into Toungoo.

"In five years of war the invaders have used no less than one thousand gas attacks against the defenders of the China front. There were 450 cases in 1939 alone.

"With no adequate protections against such inhuman warfare the Chinese have suffered considerably when subjected to gas attacks. Often a victory already at hand was wrenched away by gas and ground was yielded in face of gas attacks.

"The most intensive gas attack employed by the Japanese was seen in the battle of Ichang in October, 1941, when the Chinese were storming the strategic Yangtze city. Gas warfare at Ichang began on Oct. 8, when the Chinese advancing on Tungshanshih and Fengtzeling, both strategic points outside Ichang, were bombarded by 30 gas shells. The next day when the Chinese retook Yentunpao, another important outpost, Japanese guns fired more than 10 gas shells on the Chinese positions.

"On Oct. 10, for four hours the Japanese fired gas shells on the Chinese storm unit which occupied part of Ichang City. Japanese planes in relays of three and fives also participated in the gas attack, dropped more than 300 gas bombs. . . ."

In Tokyo Tobokazu Hori, official Japanese spokesman, denied that the Japanese were using poison gas against the Chinese.

"Japan has never used poison gas so far and does not intend to use it unless international laws are violated by the enemy," Hori said.

The Domei news agency charged in a radio broadcast today that the United States was seeking a "pretext" to use poison gas.

MacArthur Message:

"The spendid victory at Midway has aroused the greatest enthusiasm throughout this area," Gen. Douglas MacArthur advised the Admiral from Australia. "The Prime Minister of Australia has asked me to join his felicitations. My own pride and satisfaction are boundless. We will not fail."

Admiral Nimitz' communiqué announcing the Japanese retreat augmented three previous reports telling a story of mounting disaster for the enemy. It came on a day which, the Admiral said, found the Hawaiian area quiet "except for minor submarine activity," in sharp contrast to the date six months before when Japan started war in the Pacific with its attack on Pearl Harbor.

Admiral Nimitz in earlier communiqués reported the sinking of two and perhaps three Japanese aircraft carriers and the destruction or damage of at least 13 other enemy warships.

He said that all the planes on two definitely sunk carriers were lost and that one or two other enemy carriers were damaged with the loss of most of their planes.

Other enemy warships listed as casualties were 3 battleships damaged, one heavily; 4 cruisers damaged, two heavily; three transports damaged, and a destroyer. Admiral Nimitz said some of the enemy warships damaged were so thoroughly battered they may not be able to reach their bases.

Account of Battle:

On the basis of available information, the Midway battle apparently developed as follows:

The opening stage was a raid on Midway, tiny but strong defense outpost 1,149 miles northwest of Hawaii.

This took place early Thursday morning by Japanese carrier-based planes. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps planes repulsed the raid, taking heavy toll of the attackers. American forces evidently gained control of the air despite the fact that the invading force had at least four aircraft carriers. One battleship and one aircraft carrier were heavily damaged and other Japanese warships hit.

On Friday, the repulsed invaders were placed on the defensive and sought safety in retreat, their four or more battleships being ineffective against American air superiority.

Several carriers, battleships, cruisers, and troopships were heavily damaged.

The fighting continued intermittently Saturday and on Sunday the opposing forces lost contact.

Whether the United States forces are continuing in pursuit remains to be determined.

Sydney Shelled

Japanese submarines, slipping inshore under cover of darkness, shelled Sydney and Newcastle, Australia, during Sunday night in another sea-borne attack on the Australian mainland, Allied headquarters in Australia announced.

The official statement said the shelling caused no military damage and there was only one casualty. In Newcastle, little damage was caused aside from broken windows.

A blackout covering coastal areas and in some cases as far as 100 miles inland was ordered effective in New South Wales.

The attack following by one week an unsuccessful raid on Sydney Harbor by Japanese midget submarines, four of which were destroyed before they could do more than sink an old harbor vessel.

Newcastle was reported under attack for about 30 minutes and Sydney, which is 80 miles to the south, for about 15 minutes. No estimate on the number of shells fired at either place was available here, but Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters characterized the foray as merely a "nuisance raid."

Both cities were blacked out at the time. Residents, awakened by the shelling, hastened to air-raid shelters.

Submarines have been active off the Australian East Coast recently apparently attempting to cut Allied supply lines. Three and possibly four of the undersea raiders have been reported destroyed by Allied warplanes within the past week.

Allied offensive operations over the week end were marked by two raids Saturday on the island of Timor, some 400 miles off the northwest tip of Australia.

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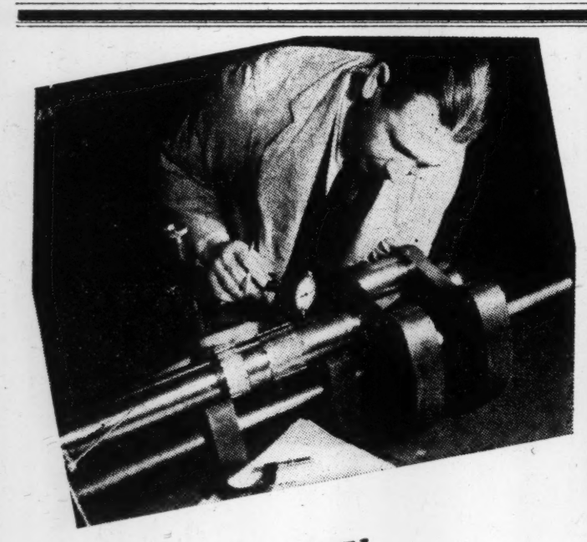

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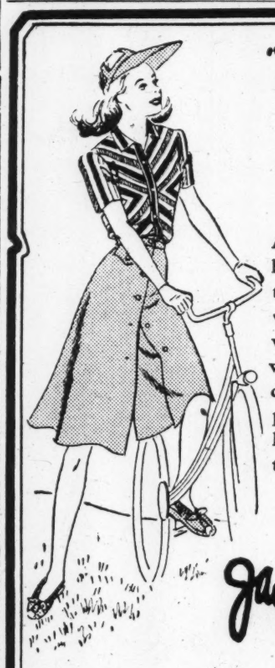

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Official Story of Midway Told in Admirals' Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—The official story of latest developments in the naval battle in the Midway area of the Pacific was told in Washington in a statement issued by Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations, and Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and in another communiqué from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters in Honolulu.

Following is the text of the statement read to a press conference by Admiral King:

Gentlemen:

You have all read Admiral Nimitz's communiqués and you know that the operations beyond Midway are still in progress. However, I feel that the information at hand at this time permits me to give you a little bit of background that led up to these operations.

In the first place, after General Doolittle's raid on Japan, General Marshall and I both felt, knowing the Japanese psychology, that some reprisal in kind was inevitable in order that they might "save face." Secretary Stimson, knowing the Japanese, has also emphasized this point.

The Coral Sea action, which was another decisive setback to the Japanese, was an additional reason to be on guard. The details of the Coral Sea action have not as yet been made public, But you will shortly be in possession of all the essential facts. After the Coral Sea action, we lost touch with the heavy Japanese forces engaged. They disappeared beyond the radius of our immediate means of reconnaissance. But as you know and as the Japanese know, we have considerable numbers of submarines sprinkled about the Western Pacific, and they were able to give us a good deal of at least negative information.

Would Go Somewhere

It was apparent shortly after the Coral Sea action that the Japs would have to go somewhere and do something. Looking at the map, almost anybody could see that among our various important outposts, Dutch Harbor and Midway offered them the best chance of an action either in the nature of a raid or an invasion with some hope of success, or of a nature that, in case of a reverse, would allow them to retire without too great loss or complete annihilation. At the same time, we were fully aware that they might renew the attacks in the Coral Sea—even though they had recently been "stung" there.

So to this extent we were prepared for the assault upon Midway, and recognized that Alaska might also be attacked.

You know in a general way of the line of communications we have to protect to Australia. But you probably do not realize the large forces that it takes to protect a line of that length. All of these several factors had to be evaluated. Decision to act had to be taken on the basis of "calculated risk."

Midway has been greatly strengthened since the Pearl Harbor action. As the Japs now know, the radius of our effective air scouting from that island extends to a distance of at least 500 miles. What they do not know, and what I don't propose to tell you, is the actual limit of that aerial reconnaissance radius.

No Apology Needed

Certainly if we had known exactly when and where and in what force the enemy intended to strike, we might perhaps have afforded some diversions from our other vital areas of protection. But as the results will prove, I believe, we shall have nothing to apologize for in the present action. I cannot go into the details of our own forces that were engaged, or ready to be engaged. The Japanese probably do not exactly know them but they have cause to know plenty.

You will all probably have questions to ask, but I hope that what I have said will indicate to you the limits within which I can answer your questions.

As to the release of military information in general, I wish to read to you certain paragraphs from a letter which I have recently written:

I am fully aware of the desires of the news-reel companies and other purveyors of information to acquaint the public in detail with news of action with the enemy at the earliest practicable date.

"I am also fully aware that all too often, even inadvertently, the purveyors of information to the public are not prone to exercise any discrimination in regard to giving 'aid and comfort' to the enemy. In this respect, I feel very strongly that military considerations outweigh the satisfying of a very natural and proper curiosity.

Like Jig-Saw Puzzles

I assume that you and your colleagues know that the piecing of information together—after the manner of a jig-saw puzzle—is common military practice, which we ourselves carry out to the best of our ability. It is not necessary to complete the 'jig-saw puzzle' in order to gain vital information but only to fit together a key part or parts thereof, in order to become possessed of important military information.

Certain circumstances have prevailed during the past few weeks, particularly in regard to operations in the Pacific, which have made it advisable to withhold information from the public. There is now no reason why release should not be made of actions which took place prior to May 1 except as to how the planes which attacked Japan were enabled to reach Japan—this because we have every reason to believe that the Japanese do not know how it was done.

It appears that information relating to the so-called 'Battle of the Coral Sea' can soon be released, perhaps during the coming week, depending upon certain developments related to the actions now going on to the westward of Midway Island."

Nimitz Communiqué

Admiral Nimitz's communiqué summarized latest developments in the battle. It follows:

The enemy appears to be withdrawing. Contact was lost during last night. Additional damage was inflicted on two enemy cruisers. Until all reports can be checked it is impossible to state whether these cruisers are in addition to those reported in communiqué No. 3 or whether they were damaged cruisers included in previous reports.

One enemy destroyer was sunk. One United States destroyer was sunk by a submarine, but nearby ships rescued the personnel with small loss of life.

Except for minor submarine activity in the vicinity of the Hawaiian chain, this section of the Pacific is quiet.

A previous communiqué from the headquarters of Admiral Nimitz disclosed that "as more reports come in, it appears that the enemy damage is very heavy, indeed, involving several ships in each of carrier, battleship, cruiser, and transport classes.

"This damage is far out of proportion to that which we have received."

Except for a few ineffectual shots from a submarine, the Japanese failed to follow up their initial air attack against the island, Admiral Nimitz added.

Chungking Cheers Victory at Midway

By the Associated Press

Chungking, June 8

Excitement over the United States Midway victory reached a high pitch here.

The news was placarded all over the City in big posters, and cheerful crowds greeted the announcements with the most enthusiastic outburst since the bombing of Tokyo, on April 18.

Chinese were inclined to view the battle as the turning point of the war.

Japanese Parading Many Signs of 'New Order in Eastern Asia'

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There are many conspicuously paraded signs that Japan is achieving its much-advertised "new order in East Asia" on a basis of "Asia for the Asiatics." Among recent ones may be mentioned:

Ratification of an agreement between Japan-manipulated Manchukuo and Russia-dominated Outer Mongolia, designed to end border disputes.

A working agreement between Japan and French Indo-China to provide an economic entente in Japan's "co-prosperity sphere."

Return to Nanking of Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-controlled "National Government of China," after a state visit to Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo.

Celebration in Manila, under Japanese orders and direction, of a "return of peace to the Philippines."

Constructive Enterprise?

Japan's record in constructive enterprise, however, is limited. It includes remarkably little which directly points to the increased welfare of the Japanese people themselves. Instead it shows a readiness for sacrifice of the living standards and lives of the people to the end that the interests of militant empire-building be forwarded.

One can compare protestation with performance at least as far back as the Japanese taking-over of Manchuria in September of 1931. The autumn of 1931 makes a good starting point, for it was then that Japan itself fell victim to the military group which has been in the saddle uninterruptedly ever since.

Record Shows

From that time on, the record shows: Military excursions, usually in the form of sudden strokes; assertions that these moves were compelled by intolerable evils; the building of frameworks of "new government" and new economic controls; and actual performance in the form of political and economic exploitation bearing, in its essential characteristics, no relation whatever to the propagandistic sugar-coating.

Beginning with Manchuria—a field in which Japan had been peacefully active for years of economic development, much of it against Chinese protests but upon the whole for the common benefit—there was, from the beginning of full Japanese occupation, almost no effort to conceal that a 100 per cent made-in-Japan rule was desired.

Chinese officials were completely puppets, with Japanese everywhere at their elbows and in many places exercising direct authority. Japan had a preferred position in every field.

Manchuria's goods went to Japan's uses and Japan sold Manchuria everything it could furnish, excluding only mill machinery, railway equipment and other heavy supplies to be had only from America. America was assured that its trade with Manchuria was booming, although American business was being driven out and much of what was being bought was to facilitate the eventual exclusion of America from Manchuria.

Crude Tactics

Soon this process was shifted down to North China, well ahead of the actual military conquest beginning in 1937. The tactics in North China were extremely crude, taking such forms as the disarming of Chinese customs employees and the enforcement of smuggling under protection of Japanese bayonets.

When real though still undeclared war broke out, little remained to be done to make Japan's control of North China complete. The hostilities rapidly ran down to include Shanghai, where after three months Japan was in full charge save for the foreign settlements and where privately owned mills and Chinese Government-owned enterprises—such as the railways—alike were held for ransom by the Japanese.

There was much hypocritical offering of "partnership" with the Chinese owners, but these speedily found that they were to be deprived of their property with no privilege save the chance to work it under the Japanese thumb for a sustenance income; therefore the Chinese capitalists and bankers have refused to co-operate to this day.

The same story was true as Japan's occupation spread over other areas—the rich lower and middle Yangtze, the Tsingtao mills, Canton's farms and factories. Peasants, comprising 95 per cent of the Chinese population, learned that they must buy only from the Japanese at high prices and sell only to Japanese monopolies at low prices. That is why such large areas of China have been going over to a food-crop basis, since the former cash crops, such as cotton did not pay.

Confidence?

China's great neighbor Russia at no time had any experience of the Japanese which led to any feeling of confidence. Japan has kept hundreds of thousands of its best troops in Manchuria guarding, and often violating, the borders.

The Russians cannot, on the record of their own experience, take this latest agreement between Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia as more than the same tactics of mollification employed by Japan in signing an unprecedentedly generous Siberia fisheries agreement this spring, and with Port Arthur and Pearl Harbor as precedents it is certain that Moscow is keeping ready at any time for a sudden stroke of treachery by the Tokyo militarists.

Peace with Japan under the present management is not regarded by Moscow as anything better than a truce of convenience.

French Indo-China is under Japan's heel, and has been. Whenever such parties sign with Tokyo it is a one-way bargain, with few if any reciprocal benefits.

Wang Ching-wei is now utterly discredited with even those Chinese who hopefully waited to see whether he could not argue his way into a degree of authority. At no time has he been treated with more than an empty and surface courtesy by his Tokyo masters. A visit by Mr. Wang to his opposite number in Hsinking, the Emperor Kang Teh, is known by all to be nothing more than mockery of both, and it was so regarded toward the last by the Japanese themselves, hard though the army-controlled press strove to elevate such journeys to a semblance of dignity and significance.

As to Manila, it has had more than a hint as to Japan's intentions through early disciplinary cruelties to the Filipino people and the imposition upon them of a military currency supported by nothing tangible. The continued loyalty to the American flag of President Quezon, now in Washington, may be taken as a symbol of what is in the hearts of his people. They know that America stands pledged for their freedom, while Japanese administration means exploitation of their soil and slavery for themselves.

Hampton Honors Willkie

HAMPTON, Va. (AP)—Wendell Willkie has been named a trustee of Hampton Institute, one of the largest and most richly endowed Negro colleges in the United States. J. Henry Scattergood, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Board, praised the Republican Presidential nominee for his "leadership in breaking down traditional barriers of race discrimination and opening new avenues for Negroes in the service of their country."

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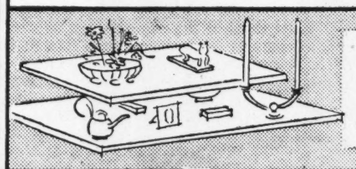

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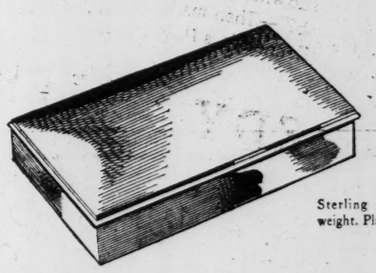

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Reports of The Mother Church Show Activities in Varied Fields of Movement

Continued from Page 1

clusion is inevitable that God is visiting His people in mercy and goodness, even though evil is self-assertive and claims to have power."

As an indication of the firmness of those standing for world freedom in the current conflict, the Directors cited the response of the British Prime Minister to the self-assertiveness of evil as follows: "It is sure and certain that our perseverance will see us through these dark and dangerous valleys into sunlight more lasting than mankind has ever known." (The Christian Science Monitor, May 16, 1942.)

Excerpts From Report

The following are excerpts from the Directors' report:

"The year that is past has been one of great trouble and disillusionment to the children of men, but to the active Christian Scientist it has been a period of growing courage, enlarging hope, and heart-whole reliance upon the promises of God, therefore, a period of healing, of growth in grace, of the recovery of many from entanglement by the wiles of the wicked.

"The need is for moral courage, and it is possible to have it, and to be actually strong. It is effective goodness that has the healing influence. Self-righteous goodness merely condemns others, and we must daily defend ourselves from the temptation to use mesmerism in this way and so cause anyone to turn aside from God, the sole source of good. In her Message delivered in 1901 (p. 2), Mrs. Eddy, speaking of the possibilities practically resultant from divine Love, says, 'Only a firm foundation in Truth can give a fearless wing and a sure reward.'

"In a magazine that has had continued publication for more than a hundred years, there appeared a picture suggesting the opportunities for the future, and the present duties for the United States of America. The President of the United States of America is depicted as a commander-in-chief, mapping out a campaign, but a figure is portrayed beside him with the lineaments of our martyr President, Abraham Lincoln. From his being there, brave, earnest, sad, yet full of kindness, one could almost guess what he would be saying—that while his task was the freeing of slaves, the task now before liberated America is to aid in working out freedom from slavery for the whole world!

Universal Freedom

"The workers in the Christian Science movement should vividly remember Mrs. Eddy's own words (Science and Health, p. 226): 'The voice of God in behalf of the African slave was still echoing in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science. God has built a higher platform of human rights, and He has built it on diviner claims. These claims are not made through code or creed, but in demonstration of "on earth peace, good-will toward men."'

"Through the ages tyrants have endeavored to govern and control men by engendering fear, but Mrs. Eddy says in Miscellany (p. 191) of the cruelty of those who have elected themselves to be controllers of mankind, 'Persecution is the weakness of tyrants engendered by their fear, and love will cast it out.'"

Hymns sung during the course of the meeting were Nos. 160, 18, 117 and the Doxology from the Christian Science Hymnal. Readings from the desk by the retiring President, John Randall Dunn, included the following passages from the Bible: Rev. 5:1-5; Rev. 10:1-3, 8-10 (to ;), and from Science and Health, 559:1-21; 570:14.

Mrs. Elisabeth F. Norwood

Incoming President of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The officers of The Mother Church for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

President: Mrs. Elisabeth F. Norwood of Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer: Roy Garrett Watson of Brookline, Mass.

Clerk: Miss Mary G. Ewing of Brookline, Mass.

New President

Mrs. Norwood was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Her father, Isaac Paul Gragg, served throughout the Civil War and was given the rank of Captain by Brevet for gallant and meritorious services. Her mother, Mrs. Eldora O. Gragg, C. S. D., was one of twelve of Mrs. Eddy's pupils chosen by her to form The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Eddy also appointed Mrs. Gragg as the first woman Reader in The Mother Church, where she read for over seven years.

Mrs. Norwood was educated at the Girls' Latin School at Boston, and at private schools. She took primary class instruction in Christian Science with her mother in 1904, and entered the practice of Christian Science healing in 1915.

She was a member of the Normal Class of the Board of Education of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College in 1922, receiving a certificate as a teacher of Christian Science. From June, 1926, until June, 1929, she served as Superintendent of The Mother Church Sunday School. In June, 1929, she was elected Second Reader of The Mother Church, in which office she served until 1932.

Outgoing President

John Randall Dunn, retiring President, said: "In June, 1903, our loving and inspired Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, from her balcony at Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire, greeted the many visiting Scientists thus:

"'*Beloved Brethren*:—Welcome home! To your home in my heart! Welcome to Pleasant View, but not to varying views. I would present a gift to you to-day, only that this gift is already yours. God hath given it to all mankind. It is His coin, His currency; it has His image and superscription. This gift is a passage of Scripture; it is my sacred motto, and it reads thus:—

"'"Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed. Delight thyself also in the Lord; and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass. And He shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgment as the noonday."

"'Beloved, some of you have come long distances to kneel with us in sacred silence in blest communion—unity of faith, understanding, prayer, and praise—and to return in joy, bearing your sheaves with you. In parting I repeat to these dear members of my church: *Trust in Truth, and have no other trusts*' (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 170).

"May we not feel today our Leader's tender greeting? Her admonition to '*Trust in Truth, and have no other trusts*" may well be heeded by us all at this momentous hour in the world's history.

"Certainly every Christian Scientist, enlisted for service in this greatest and holiest of causes, thrills at the privilege that is his today and every day. His is the joyous task of proving that the healing Christ is here, and that the light of Truth not only banishes the darkness of disease and sin, but can nullify all the hypnotic suggestions of the carnal mind, which seem to be working such mischief among the sons of men.

"The battle-cry of the Christian Science soldier may well be this glorious declaration from the Revelation of St. John: 'Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ: for the accuser of our brethren is cast down. . . .' And our beloved Leader says in Science and Health, 'Love sends forth her primal and everlasting strain'" (p. 568).

Incoming President

Mrs. Elisabeth F. Norwood, the new President, spoke as follows:

Christian Scientists have before them today a duty beyond anything they have ever before been called upon to face. But "let us always remember that 'the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save' and that Christ's Christianity will free mankind from the bondage in which it is being held."

With this comforting message, the incoming President appraised world conditions in the light of another Red Sea of human beliefs in the power of evil and mental manipulation through which billowing pretenses mankind must be guided by the power of divine intelligence, she said. Through it all, she added, "the Christ will purify the motives and aims of individuals and nations, and give to humanity the divine right of individual thinking and acting, of individual progress and salvation."

"When Moses who brought the children of Israel out of bondage was told by God to 'Go up hence' (Ex. 33:1) he asked God whom He would send with him, and God answered 'My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest' (Ex. 33:14).

"When Joshua was called to take the leadership, God said to him 'As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee' (Josh. 1:5). May our brave warriors of today, fighting on God's side, and facing the foe on land, on sea, and in the air, be conscious of the divine presence, and hear God say, 'As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee.' May they be guided and guarded by God's angels until the victory is won, and they hear God's promise 'The Egyptians whom ye have seen today, ye shall see them again no more forever' (Ex. 14:13).

"In the present-day conflict, although it is necessary to meet evil-doers through human means and methods, with material armor and sword, let us not forget to put on the armor of God. Let us wield the sword of the Spirit, the sword of justice, not revenge; of love, and not hate. With one side of the two-edged sword of Truth, we shall defend and make strong our own citadel, and with the other side we shall take the offensive, go forward and attack the error.

"With the shield of faith, faith in God's presence and power, with the helmet of salvation, which is, as Mrs. Eddy writes in her textbook (p. 593), 'Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all," with the breastplate of righteousness which is invincible, and having our feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, the gospel of Love and good tidings, we shall be able to stand against the fiery darts of the wicked. With consecration and prayer in our hearts, we shall be ready to march forward to meet and destroy the present-day Goliaths of inflated evil."

Treasurer's Report

The report of the Treasurer, Roy Garrett Watson, revealed that for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1942, the finances of The Mother Church were in sound condition and aside from current bills there was no indebteaness.

Mr. Watson stated that a substantial sum had been expended for war relief and for camp welfare activities. Contributed clothing, blankets, etc., at an estimated minimum value of $901,000.90 have been distributed in the United States and in foreign countries.

Mr. Watson also read the reports of the Trustees of the Christian Science Benevolent Associations and The Pleasant View Home, and The Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments.

Benevolent Associations And Pleasant View Home

The Trustees of the Christian Science Benevolent Associations and The Christian Science Pleasant View Home cited the rich religious experience that comes from visiting these institutions, pointing out that a true sense of peace and hospitality prevails therein. The report stated in part:

"The recipients of benevolence at these Sanatoriums and the residents of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home join with the associates in gratitude to the Field—to all whose donations and prayers assist the support of these truly charitable institutions."

Trustees for Gifts And Endowments

The Christian Science Trustees for Gifts and Endowments was established by The Christian Science Board of Directors on June 4, 1926, to serve members of The Mother Church desiring to establish trust funds for the benefit of The Mother Church and to retain the income from these funds during their lifetime and perhaps that of the members of their immediate family.

Any member of The Mother Church may establish a trust fund of $1,000 or more and the trust may be revoked at any time at the wish of the donor.

These individual trust funds are under the supervision of three Trustees, one of whom is the Treasurer of The Mother Church to whom are sent all inquiries regarding the creation of new trusts.

During the past year a number of new trusts have been established and additions made to existing trusts. There are at present 142 active trusts.

Clerk's Report

The Clerk's report, read by Miss Mary G. Ewing, was the most voluminous of all, due to its broad coverage of Sunday School activities, Reading Rooms, Camp Welfare activities, the War Relief Committee, Wartime Committee of The Mother Church in the United Kingdom, and the Central War Relief Committee of the United Kingdom.

These broad activities revealed an ever-expanding volume of products sent abroad for the relief of hardships, the distribution of financial help and personal gifts to approximately 30,000 persons, and the distribution of 1,628,400 garments abroad. Local civic authorities have recognized the work of these groups and are co-operating, the report stated.

The report explained some of the many wartime activities of the movement as follows:

"In these stirring times Truth is knocking at the door of thought through the avenue of the Christian Science Wartime Worker, whose privilege it is to serve the needs of the men in the armed forces of the United States. There are now 64 Wartime Workers giving their full time to this activity. The Christian Scientists in uniform, whose names are sent to the Manager of Camp Welfare Activities, are sought out by the Wartime Workers, and through their loving ministrations, healings are constantly taking place.

"Vest pocket editions of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook are presented by The Mother Church to service men who express a desire for the books. At the request of those in authority subscriptions to our newspaper are placed in company day rooms, barracks, hospital wards; on ships and in Service Men's Rooms; and presented as individual subscriptions to any of the higher officers and the chaplains who are desirous of accepting our daily newspaper.

"The Christian Science Central War Relief Committee of the United Kingdom was appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors to co-ordinate local activities designed to meet the spiritual needs of the men and women serving in His Majesty's and the Allied Forces.

"The Committee supervises the activities of nearly 100 Christian Science Rest Rooms which are maintained by contributions from local Christian Scientists and The Mother Church. These rooms, which are serviced by volunteer workers, furnish a haven to all who enter them—many of whom are not Christian Scientists.

"Literature is placed in barracks, aerodromes, naval depots, on ships of Great Britain and those ships belonging to the United States calling at British ports. Literature is also distributed to Internment Camps in Great Britain, and is sent with helpful letters to prisoners of war in Germany and Italy. Letters from men in His Majesty's and the Allied Forces express gratitude for the love of The Mother Church in providing these facilities which meet them wherever they are.

"War Relief and Camp Welfare Committees throughout the Dominion of Canada, Australia, and Africa, are actively and efficiently serving, and encouraging reports have been received showing the fruitage of their activities. The Christian Science Officiating Ministers, and women known as Authorized Christian Science Workers are helping Christian Scientists in the Forces and doing good healing work."

Trustees Under the Will Of Mary Baker Eddy

A marked increase in the sales of the writings of Mary Baker Eddy was reported for the current year by the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy.

Funds available for the last year have been allocated to various activities of Christian Science Churches, the Trustees revealed, as follows:

$165,000 was expended for the purpose of assisting in the erection and remodeling of church buildings.

$24,500 to aid in the purchase of literature for free distribution.

$2,900 for the excess traveling expenses of lecturers visiting distant fields.

$8,200 for first lectures delivered under the auspices of newly recognized churches and societies and annual lectures given by college organizations.

$6,900 for Mrs. Eddy's books and other authorized literature placed in public and Christian Science lending libraries.

The service edition of Science and Health was also said to have been received extremely well by hundreds of soldiers, sailors, and war workers. There was also reported a wide circulation of the indexed pocket edition of the textbook and the gift copies presented to Sunday School pupils attaining the age of 20.

Committees on Publication

Arthur W. Eckman, newly appointed Manager of the Committees on Publication, read the report of his department, which stated in part:

"This Committee for The Mother Church has been active during the past two years in securing the appointment of Christian Scientists as chaplains in the United States Army and of a commissioned officer in the Navy who is connected with its chaplain corps. Our chaplains are helping officers and men in the service to make practical use of Christian Science and are to be highly commended for their good work. Many young men who have had rather an indifferent interest in Christian Science are now turning to it gratefully and with good results.

"During the past year this Committee has given its attention to problems arising from the defense plans of our country in so far as they touch the activities of our Readers and practitioners.

"The radio work is unfolding well in its mission of bringing hope and healing to the invisible audience. The church services and lectures which are broadcast are primarily for the shut-ins and for those who are strangers to Christian Science. This is also true regarding religious programs. With this in thought an informal radio religious program was released last November."

Board of Lectureship

Reading the report of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Gavin W. Allan, chairman, said in part:

"Occasionally there has come into our language what has been regarded as a perfect phrase. One such came from the lips of the present Prime Minister of Great Britain. This is it: 'Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.'

"Lifting that phrase out of the setting of war, we may use it today. Looking back a half century or more to the early life and example of our beloved Leader, Mrs. Eddy, and to those selfless followers who began living on the basis of her vision long before its wide acceptance was possible, we too can say, Seldom 'was so much owed by so many to so few.'

"During this year lectures have been delivered in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain and Ireland, British West Indies, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and in the United States, including Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

"In some parts of the world the property of our churches has been confiscated, their institutions closed, and assembly for worship has been prohibited. But wherever multitudes of plain people in ordinary, everyday living cherish and practice the truths of their religion, its resurrection is assured.

"During this year there has come to pass a union which Christian Scientists have been looking toward ever since it was foreseen and foretold 44 years ago by our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, in one of her poems (Poems, p. 11):

Brave Britain, blest America!
Unite your battle-plan;
Victorious, all who live it,—
The love for God and man.

Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society

In the report of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society read by A. Warren Norton, Manager, considerable emphasis was placed upon the increasing sales of the Bible and practically all Christian Science literature, including The Christian Science Monitor, the Christian Science Sentinel, and The Christian Science Journal.

The Trustees alluded to the great power for good expressed by the periodicals in these world testing times and the many healings of physical and moral ills obtained through these printed missionaries. The demands for articles, they said, is constant in order effectually to reverse and nullify the false suggestions abroad in the world. The report continued:

"The Christian Science literature continues to go forth carrying its healing message over both the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean. While delayed, the literature continues to arrive in Switzerland, Unoccupied France, Spain, Portugal, the British Isles, all parts of Africa, South America, Australia, and New Zealand. It is also being sent to India, Ceylon, and points in China which have not fallen under Japanese occupation. We are pleased to report that our sales of the Bible this year are the largest they have ever been in the history of the Publishing Society.

"There has been a substantial increase in the circulation of the Christian Science Sentinel. Individuals, church officials, Reading Rooms from all parts of the world, have had only praise for this new, compact publication, the contents of which have not been sacrificed in reducing the size. The quality of the paper is the same as that used formerly, although the finish is not so highly calendered. The off-white color of the paper in the Sentinel and the other periodicals is due to the Government's restric-

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

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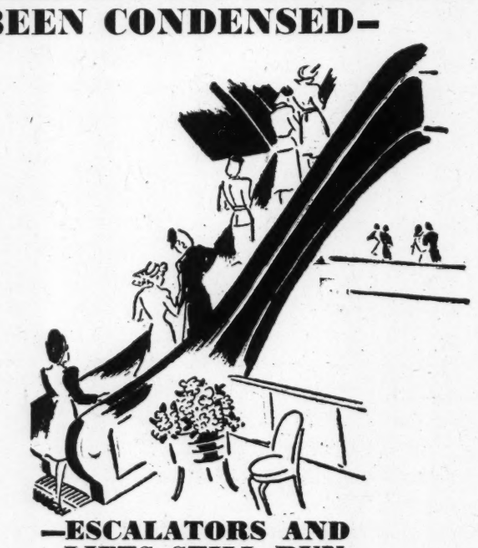

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Members of Board of Lectureship

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced the membership of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the ensuing year, including 19 reappointments and three new members. At the same time, the reappointment of two lecturers to serve only in Great Britain and Ireland, and of two new lecturers to serve only in Australia and New Zealand were also announced.

Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., of San Francisco, Calif., Harry C. Browne, C. S., of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., of Columbus, Ohio, were the three new members named in the list of 22 regular members of the Board of Lectureship, which follows:

Gavin W. Allan, C.S.B., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Herbert W. Beck, C.S.B., San Francisco, California.

Peter B. Biggins, C.S.B., Seattle, Washington.

Harry C. Browne, C.S., Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C.S.B., Kansas City, Missouri.

Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C.S.B., London, England. (In Great Britain and Ireland only after Feb. 1, 1943.)

Richard J. Davis, C.S.B., San Jose, California.

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C.S.B., New York City.

John Randall Dunn, C.S.B., Boston, Massachusetts.

Colin Rücker Eddison, C.S., London, England.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B., Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Anna E. Herzog, C.S.B., Columbus, Ohio.

Adair Hickman, C.S.B., New York City.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C.S.B., Los Angeles, California.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C.S.B., Detroit, Michigan.

Mrs. Margaret Matters, C.S.B., New York City.

Earl McCloud, C.S.B., San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Margaret Morrison, C.S., Chicago, Illinois.

Oscar Graham Peeke, C.S.B., Kansas City, Missouri.

James G. Rowell, C.S.B., Kansas City, Missouri.

Ralph B. Scholfield, C.S.B., London, England.

Paul Stark Seeley, C.S.B., Portland, Oregon.

Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., was born in San Francisco, Calif., and received his education in the public schools of Oakland and the University of California. His early business training was in the Pacific Coast Borax Co., where he rose to the position of Director, from which he resigned in 1902 to devote his full time to the practice of Christian Science.

Through the healing of his father, Mr. Beck became interested in Christian Science in 1887. He was admitted to Mother Church membership in 1899 and took Primary class instruction in 1903. He has served as Reader, President, and Director in branch Churches of Christ, Scientist, and was Chaplain in the United States Army during the World War I. Later he was Assistant to the Manager of Committees on Publication of The Mother Church. After receiving instruction in the Normal class of the Board of Education in December, 1925, he returned to the San Francisco Bay area to continue his practice and to take up the teaching of Christian Science. In 1938 he was appointed Committee on Publication for Northern California, which position he retained until he was called to Boston in 1940 to become Manager of Committees on Publication.

Mr. Beck will continue to hold his classes and conduct the meetings of his pupils' association in San Francisco.

Harry C. Browne, C. S., was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, and received his education in the public schools there. After leaving High School, he took up the study of the law. When the United States declared war against Spain in 1898, Mr. Browne obtained the consent of his parents to enlist with the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry, and the Regiment was soon mustered in the United States Army forces and saw active service in the Santiago, Cuba, campaign. After Mr. Browne returned to the United States, he lectured on the war. In 1900, he became interested in the theater, and for 25 years he toured the United States and Canada as an actor. He was associated with many of the foremost producers and managers.

Mr. Browne's interest in Christian Science began in 1910, and he joined The Mother Church in 1916. Later he became a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Flushing, N. Y., where he served as a member of the Board of Trustees. He received Primary class instruction in 1919.

Mr. Browne removed to New York City in 1928 where he joined Second Church of Christ, Scientist, and served that church for a full term as First Reader as well as in other capacities, including three years as a member and chairman of its Board of Trustees. Mr. Browne served as First Reader of The Mother Church from 1938 to 1941.

For a number of years, Mr. Browne has devoted all of his time to the practice of Christian Science healing.

Mrs. Herzog was born in River Falls, Wisconsin, and attended public and Normal Schools in that city and in Superior, Wisconsin. She became interested in Christian Science after moving to Newark, Ohio. She joined First Church of Christ, Scientist, of that city, in January, 1914, and The Mother Church in June of that same year. In 1918 she received Primary class instruction and has engaged in the public practice of Christian Science since 1916.

Mrs. Herzog served as Second Reader and member of the board of trustees of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Newark, Ohio, and in 1923, having moved to Columbus, Ohio, she served as a member of the executive board of First Church of that city.

In 1928 she was a member of the Normal Class of the Board of Education and became an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

The following lecturers were appointed to serve only in the countries named:

Great Britain and Ireland:

Mr. Eric W. Carr, C. S. B., London England.

Mr. Charles W. J. Tennant, C. S. B., London, England.

Australia and New Zealand:

Mrs. Aimée Holdship, C. S. B., Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr. George W. Martin, C. S. B., Melbourne, Victoria.

Mrs. Aimée Holdship of Sydney has been an earnest student of Christian Science since 1916. She received Primary class instruction in 1924 and shortly thereafter entered upon the public practice of Christian Science healing. Mrs. Holdship served as a Sunday School teacher and as a member of the executive board in First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney, and was also elected its Second Reader.

Mrs. Holdship studied in the Normal class of the Board of Education in 1937, and has been since that time an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

George William Martin of Melbourne took up the study of Christian Science in 1908 and received Primary class instruction in 1920. He served the branch churches in Melbourne, of which he has been a member, as Sunday School teacher and Superintendent, Treasurer, Chairman of the Board, President, and Reader. He filled the the office of Committee on Publication for the State of Victoria for about ten years.

Mr. Martin has devoted himself to the public practice of Christian Science healing for a number of years, and in 1937 he attended the Normal class of the Board of Education, since which time he has been an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

Mr. Carr and Mr. Tennant have be re-elected each year since 1940 to serve the churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and the term of service of Mrs. Holdship and Mr. Martin will begin July 1, 1942. These appointments are temporary and were made to meet the emergency arising from the war, which has occasioned difficulty in transportation to and from these parts of the world.

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Good-By and Happy Landing

Beneath the colors of the Aviation Cadet Regiment at Randolph Field, Texas, "West Point of the Air," Maj. M. F. Taber, Commandant for 10 months of fledgling fliers at the air training center, bids goodby to cadet "Big Dogs."

Major Taber has been assigned to another field. Shaking hands with Major Taber, a 1939 Kelly Field graduate, is Cadet Regimental Commander J. B. Willcoxon, Topeka, Kan. At extreme left is First Battalion Commander B. P. Browder, Jr., Dallas, Texas, and, at right, Second Battalion Commander E. W. Olsen, Oakland, Calif.

Mother Church Reports Cover Wide Activity

(Continued from Page 10)

tion of the use of the bleaching chemical.

"Additions to the list of publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society during the past 12 months include a Spanish edition of the Christian Science Quarterly, this being the seventh language, besides English, in which the Quarterly is published; four new vest-pocket pamphlets primarily for use by the armed forces throughout the world; also, an illustrated edition of "Historical Sketches" by Judge Clifford P. Smith. This book is a storehouse of information about Mrs. Eddy and the early days of Christian Science.

"Plans are being made for publication in the fall of a clothbound volume of 'A Child's Life of Mary Baker Eddy' by Mrs. Ella H. Hay.

"The Trustees are pleased to report a marked increase in the circulation of The Christian Science Monitor during the past 12 months. Because manufacturers of consumer goods are diverting their facilities to defense purposes, there has been a general lessening of consumer advertising, thus affecting the revenue of all advertising media.

"Within the year some of our correspondents, who had returned from war-ridden countries to tell the true story of events there, have again gone out into the firing line. One such correspondent is at American Headquarters in the Southern Pacific. Another is in North Africa, a second crucial focus of the war effort. Another completed a searching survey of inter-American relations by 20,000 miles of travel below the Rio Grande.

"Still another traveled widely in the United States itself, covering seditious and subversive activities from within. Our efforts have received high recognition in many influential quarters, so that the achievement of our newspaper has never been more fully appreciated. In addition, the Monitor has again this year received national recognition for its excellence in typography, make-up, and press work."

Department of Branches And Practitioners

Miss Rosamond Wright, Manager, read the report of the Department of Branches and Practitioners as follows:

"The opportunities for the demonstration of a practical Christianity, and the exemplification of its teachings in the lives of Christian people, are today greater than in any previous period. Christian Science practitioners are well aware of the challenge of the Scriptures—to 'be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear.'

"We are glad to report satisfactory growth, and to tell you that new branches of The Mother Church have been formed in the British Isles, in Australia, in Cuba, and in South America, as well as in the United States. Also there has been gratifying growth in the number of university organizations. Nineteen Christian Science Societies have taken the title of church, which shows good progress in the growth of these societies. Two hundred and ten branch churches have added the Sunday school hour to the notice in the Journal."

From the Field

Reports from the field were read by Dr. Frank F. Bunker of Washington, D. C., and Miss L. Ivimy Gwalter of New York City. Several verified testimonies were read by Cecil F. Denton of Chicago, bearing witness to the work of regeneration and healing going on throughout the Field by the application of the Truth as revealed in Christian Science. Invariably those who were healed expressed gratitude to God and to Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Conservation at Vassar

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—In a move to conserve fuel and transportation, Vassar College has lengthened the Christmas recess 10 days and shortened the spring vacation six days for the 1942-43 academic year.

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BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Stanford's School of Humanities Aided By Grant From Rockefeller Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, Calif.

Stanford University's School of Humanities has been notified by the Rockefeller Foundation that it indorses the idea by making a grant of $47,500.

At the same time, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor of Stanford, announced that Lewis Mumford has been appointed as Professor of Humanities and that Dr. John W. Dodds, Professor of English, has been selected as executive head with the title of Dean. Dr. Dodds is a brother of Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton University.

The purpose of the school, which will begin next September, is to "assist the student in acquiring a grasp of the past development of Western civilization and its relation to social, cultural, and philosophic forces shaping life in the modern world."

"The energies of the modern world have gone into the making of machines. We have tended to forget that the chief task of every civilization is the humanization of man in society, and that if men do not succeed in this task they relapse into barbarism. Nine specialists do not add up to a whole man," said Professor Mumford, as a guest speaker, when the School of Humanities was first announced.

The Rockefeller gift provides not only for the support of the school with the addition of three or four more professors, but also provides for the establishment of an annual Conference of the Humanities at Stanford University.

New York State C. of C. To Receive Silver Plaque

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—A silver plaque "for distinguished service in advancing arbitration as a means of settling foreign trade commercial disputes" has been awarded to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York by the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of the Commission, announced. Presentation of the award will be made tomorrow at headquarters of the Chamber here.

At the same ceremonies the American Arbitration Association's 1942 medal for distinguished service in commercial arbitration will be handed to Col. Charles T. Gwynne, Executive Vice-President of the Chamber.

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The Home Forum

All the Flowers in the Meadow

DURING THE HEAT of the day, Budapest's famous Corso had been almost empty. But, now that the sky had turned flamingo-red, mirroring its color in the Danube, things began to change. Heavy barricades were placed at either end of the street, leaving only passage for strollers and allowing no petrol fumes or traffic to obscure the view from under the awnings of the line of smart hotels where Budapest loved to dine. Now Imre Magyari, the great gypsy violinist, began to tune his fiddle, looking across at the cimbalom player who rattled his padded sticks negligently over the instrument on the terrace of the Hotel Dunapalota. Fashionable women seated themselves at the little tables, while their escorts consulted the menu. Budapest's evening of pleasure was about to begin.

Just then a young peasant girl timidly entered the Corso from a side street and looked shyly about her. She was barefoot, with her best Sunday kerchief over her head, and on her arm a basket of field flowers; poppies, cornflowers, and marguerites, gathered from the fields round her home. She watched the other flower-women beginning their rounds, but did not dare at first, as they dared, to cross over to the grand hotel terraces and push her wares upon the diners. And, now that she saw the quick gypsy girls with their fragrant armfuls of violets and deep red carnations, the stolid flaxen-haired Swabian women with their tight bouquets of roses as many-petticoated as themselves, she blushed with shame to think that grand ladies and gentlemen could ever have been supposed to pay for the few poor bunches of field-flowers in her own basket.

* * *

A tall gypsy woman stopped in front of her and laughed, so that her teeth made a white flash in the brown skin. "So! A newcomer to our trade!" she cried, poking a dirty forefinger into the girl's basket. "Are you crazy to think anyone will buy such rubbish? Why didn't you visit the flower-market along with the rest of us and buy something respectable?"

The girl flushed deeply. Tears came into her eyes. "I have no money," she said. "They told me I could make a living selling flowers here, but I could only bring these from our fields at home. Tomorrow, I thought, if I managed to sell them, I could buy some fine garden ones, just as you said—"

"They are wilted now in any case," answered the gypsy woman, looking at them disdainfully. "How do you expect people to pay good money for a bunch of faded flowers?" But, even as she spoke, she was taking the girl by the elbow and propelling her toward the fountain at the end of the Corso. A stout Swabian woman was refreshing her own roses by plunging them up and down in the basin. The gypsy thrust her rudely aside. "See what this child has brought!" she said, pushing the crumpled field-daisies and poppies under the water until they were restored a little, and then returning them to the basket. The Swabian gave a round, fat stare and then grinned. At this the gypsy woman, who disliked Swabians, bristled too as suddenly in defense of her protegée.

* * *

"She has lost her man. Do you hear? Life is not so easy when one must earn it oneself. But come with me, *Édes*, and we will manage a thing or two together." Quickly the gypsy turned away from the fountain and ascended the steps of the Dunapalota Hotel, dragging the countrywoman behind her. She nodded impudently at the great Magyari, whispering: "He is my cousin. We will have a word with him afterward, and then you will see!" But all the time her eyes roved over the diners while the violins wailed the tune "Ha en piros razsa lennek . . ." (If I Were a Crimson Rose).

Women sighed, hearing the old lovesick tune, and their cavaliers beckoned the gypsy over and bought all her stock of red roses at once. But the gypsy only snatched up the coins as she edged steadily nearer and nearer to the band. Now Magyari laid down his bow and wiped his streaming forehead. Now he inclined his head toward his ragged cousin who whispered to him. Smiling, he tucked the violin under his chin once more and played some new bars, unaccompanied, until the cimbalom player, following him, rippled his sticks over the little keyboard and the 'cellos and double-base suddenly marked and heightened the rhythm.

* * *

"Look! Look at their faces!" the gypsy woman tugged at the dazed young peasant's elbow. "My cousin is a wizard; he can paint pictures before the eye of the mind—" And, indeed, he was doing so now. For, with the first notes of the old folksong, "All the Flowers in the Meadow," he had re-created before those blasé townspeople the rippling prairie fields with their brilliant patches of red, blue, and white showing through the corn.

"All the flowers in the meadow were cut by the mower's knife—" A dark-haired woman moved her lips softly over the words; then, turning to the man beside her, murmured: "I have not heard that song since I was a girl. But now I can smell the hay and see the dust cloud rising from the hooves of the cattle moving home."

* * *

The man crooked his finger toward the peasant girl; and, lifting from her basket a bunch of field flowers, still wet from the fountain, dropped a *pengo* into the bottom of it. Others beckoned her or caught hold of her skirt, till the last had to be content with a single red poppy whose petals dropped onto the tablecloth as soon as it was laid down. No one minded, however, or grudged the money they paid, so long as Magyari continued to play on them as well as on his violin, rousing the Hungarian nostalgia for the earth, for the *Puszta* and the simple things which belonged to it.

Stumbling a little, her basket heavy with coins, the girl followed the gypsy out onto the Corso once more.

ELIZABETH KYLE

Presence

Some say that silence only speaks where
sound
Is lost amid the quietude that stays
In wooded places, where the hills wall round
A hidden valley. There the stillness lays
Finger to lip and, listening, one can hear
Much gentle converse between wind and star;
Brook-water sliding under fern makes clear
What words defeat, however wise they are.

Yet, beyond voices and the casual stir
Of city streets, there is that other thing
Closing around us, light as gossamer,
In rain and sunset and the sparrow's wing.
And we shall know who speaks, who softly
goes
Beside us full of infinite repose.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

and

Other Christian Science Periodicals
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The Christian Science Journal

Contains an up-to-date directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, and Reading Rooms, a list of Christian Science Practitioners and Nurses; and articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services. Printed in English; and also in seven other languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; six months, $1.25; three months, 65c; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

Contains translated articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, with alternate pages of English. German and French editions are published monthly. Price, for either, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Published quarterly are a Scandinavian edition, containing an equal number of articles in Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish; a Dutch edition; an edition in Braille. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above Christian Science periodicals may be purchased from any Christian Science Reading Room, or direct from the publisher. Use coupon for Special Introductory Offer, $1.

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The Meaning Of a Phrase

WE THINK WITH WORDS, we cannot put together the tiniest notion without them. Words are the stuff of which our cogitations are made; and the words which happen to be in vogue at a particular time and place determine the ideas which are then and there current. . . . Some fellow invents a word—or, if he does not really create it, gives it a use. Either the fellow is a prominent fellow or his invention strikes people's fancy; other fellows imitate the first fellow, and still others copy them, until a mode of thought is established for a whole generation.

Examples crowd upon us. To begin with something close at hand, consider the term "student activities," which, as you know, indicates everything that a student does, except study. Now, when you and I were in college, we worked a part of the time and played a part of the time, in proportions that differed according to your proclivities and mine. But, whether or not our playtime was most of our daytime (if I may indulge in a Swinburnian rime), we called our play, "play," or "fun" or "sport" or "amusement"; and none of these designations spoiled the pleasure of the thing or compelled us to look upon it as one of the serious businesses of life. *Mais nous avons changé tout cela.* Since the invention of the portentous expression, "student activities," the frothy lightness has evaporated and sport as well as study has become a horrid grind. In one of our big institutions, when there was proposed a system of concentration calling for increased effort in the closing year, the local undergraduate journal argued against its adoption, because it was likely to interfere with the "Senior student activities"—meaning thereby, as far as I could make out, certain functional dances which formed a part of the unwritten Senior curriculum. Making all allowance for the high seriousness of youth, is it conceivable that the youthful journalist would have argued thus about "Senior amusements"? No: naught but the baleful word "activities" could have betrayed anyone into such solemnity.—From "Prunes and Prism," by CHARLES HALL GRANDGENT in his "Prunes and Prism and Other Odds and Ends." (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN EMBROIDERED RUG

THIS EMBROIDERED RUG, hanging in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was made over one hundred years ago by a young woman in the State of Vermont. Worked in bright colors on a black ground, the rug is distinguished for its original and exuberant design.

Thirteen feet long, it consists of seventy-six squares, each containing a separate motif, with no two alike. The embroidery was done in chain stitch in many lovely, shaded hues. The yarns of red, pink, yellow, green, white, and brown were all home-dyed. The coarse, black ground was home-spun and woven. Ferns, leaves, and flowers of great variety were composed into conventionalized and ornamental patterns, once with the figures of a man and woman, sometimes with birds, again with puppies, a rooster, or the family cat. At the left edge there is a detachable panel with a basket of fruits and flowers, such as might have been added to cover a hearthstone in summer. All the patterns are reminiscent in style of the crewel embroideries of the eighteenth century.

At the top of the rug are the initials of the maker, "Z. H. G.," for Zeruah Higley Guernsey, and the date "1835." She married in 1846, becoming Mrs. Caswell, and lived at Castleton, Vermont. Today, her beautiful rug, which she cherished with just pride, is known as the "Caswell carpet."

A. R. H.

Mai Segély a Világnak

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

ALAPIGAZSÁG, hogy a keresztyénség az egész világon elismeri az isteni Lénynek, az Istennek, mindenható voltát. Evvel ellentétben a világszerte észlelhető halandó támadás Isten mindenható voltát merészeli kétségbe vonni. Szerencsére az egy gonosz ezen változata semmiképen sem változtatja vagy akadályozza a Szeretet felsőbbségét és minden fölötti összhangzatos uralmát.

Dacára a tévedés gonosz szándékának, mellyel rosszindulatú, erkölcstelen és összezúzó erőt szimuláló mechanizált hatalmát a világnak nekieresztette, hogy avval az embereket és a nemzeteket testileg és lelkileg rabságba hajtsa és leigázza, sérthetetlenül áll fenn az az elvitázhatatlan szellemi tény, hogy a gonosznak nincsen tényleges jelenléte, hatalma, vagy istentelen szándékának kivitelséhez szükséges képessége. Ezen kijelentések azon tudományosan bebizonyítható tényen alapúlnak, hogy az Isten, az isteni Élet, Igazság és Szeretet, mindenjelenlétű, mindentevékenységű, változatlan isteni jó.

A Szentírás bővelkedik az olyan tiszta értelmű kijelentésekben, melyek az Istenség mindenható természetét mondják ki. Például az ó Testamentomban ezt olvassuk (Krónika I, 29:11, 13): „Oh Uram, tied a nagyság, hatalom, dicsőség, örökkévalóság és méltóság, sőt minden, valami a mennyben és a földön van, tiéd! . . . Most azért oh mi Istenünk, vallást teszünk előtted, és dicsérjük a te dicsőséges nevedet."

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) megmutatja, hogy az anyagi világ, mely az anyagi szervek szerint a jó és a gonosz közötti ingadozás hajlandóságát és a halandóság, félelem, viszálykodás, betegség és pusztulás különböző változatait foglalja magában, a Krisztusi Tudomány feltárásai szerint szellemileg nem valódi és isteni lényeg nélküli dolog. Az anyagi világ csak a halandó elménck a tüneménye, annak a hamis érzésnek, mely tévesen azt jelenti ki, hogy az élet és az értelmesség az anyagban lakozik, és hogy létezésük és folytatólagos voltuk az anyagtól függ. Röviden, az érzékek világa az Isten, a Szellem teremtésének a hamisítványa, aki mindent szelleminek és tökéletesnek teremtett.

Uj bátorságot ad annak a tudata, hogy igazi képességeink, öntudatunk, vagy egyéniségünk nem az önmagukat megcsaló és megbízhatatlan öt testi érzékből állanak. A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-nek (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 284-ik oldalán Mary Baker Eddy ezt írja: „A Krisztusi Tudomány szerint az embernek egyetlen igazi szervei szellemi szervek, melyek az isteni Elméből erednek."

A szellemi szervek számára, melyek az egyetlen igazi felfogó képességet alkotják, az Isten, vagy Szellem az örök Elme, és az ember és a világegyetem azon halhatatlan eszmék, melyek ennek az Elménck természetét változatlan isteni szépségben, szellemi boldogságban, egyforma haladásban és önzetlen szeretetben fejezik ki a maguk teljességében.

A következő esemény illusztrálja, hogy annak a megértése, hogy „az embernek egyetlen igazi szervei szellemi szervek," a Krisztusi Tudományban való gyógyulást hoz. Egy fiatal üzletember, aki orvosi diagnózist keresett, azt a választ kapta, hogy bizonyos heves fájdalmainak vakbélgyulladás az oka, melyért az orvos azonnali operációt ajánlott. A fiatal ember ekkor egy barátja tanácsára segélyért a Krisztusi Tudomány egyik gyakorlójához fordúlt.

A Tudós kezelését avval kezdte meg, hogy Mrs. Eddy következő tanításának áhitattal engedelmeskedett (Science and Health, 411-ik oldal): „Kezelésedet mindég a pácziens félelmének enyhítésével kezdd meg." A fiatal embert szeretettel biztosította, hogy az aggodalom, gyötrődés, boszuság és hasonló halandó gondolatok, melyek látszólag szenvedést okoznak, nem valódi gondolatok. Továbbá azt is megmagyarázta neki, hogy Isten, az Atya-Anya, gyermekeit szeretettel és békességgel kormányozza, s hogy a harmóniának örökké tevékeny isteni törvénye a kiküszöbölés törvénye minden betegségnek, melyet az el nem oszlatott félelmek meggyülemlése, az emberi test miatti rettegés, üzleti gondok, pénzügyi problémák és hasonló nehézségek hoznak elmei úton magukkal.

A pácziens olyan készséggel tette magáévá a szellemi igazság ezen kijelentéseit, hogy evvel kizárta öntudatából annak a gondolatát, hogy operációra volt szükség, és hálatelten elismerte, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány meggyógyította. Egyidejűleg azt is megértette, hogy ha radikálisan rábizzuk magunkat, az isteni Alapelv, a Szeretet, elegendő minden szükség kielégítéséhez.

A halandó világ, mely ma a halandó elme pusztító befolyásától szenved, mely háborúban és viszálykodásban fejeződik ki, éles ellentétben áll a Szellem világával, ahogy azt a gyengéd nazaréti ember szellemi szervei látták, aki ezt jelentette ki (János 3:17): „Mert nem azért küldte az Isten az ő Fiát a világra, hogy kárhoztassa a világot, hanem hogy megtartassék a világ általa."

Jézus a Krisztust tárta fel és fejezte ki, ezért tehát tudott a Szellem országáról, ahol a legfelsőbb kormányzás az isteni Szeretet. Ép így emeli föl ma a Krisztusi Tudomány a halandó érzékek fátyolát és tárja fel a felvilágosult emberi öntudat előtt a szellemi világegyetemet és a halhatatlan embert, melyek örökké a halhatatlan létezés harmóniáját, hasznavehetőségét, tisztaságát és folytatólagosságát fejezik ki.

Minden valódi létezés a határtalan Szeretet pályatestén belül forog és a változatlan Igazság legfelsőbb kormánya alatt áll. Az ilyen alapigazságok megértése a férfiak és a nők sokaságát szabadítja fel minden órában a mindenféle halandó kötelékek alól, s egyidejűleg képessé teszi őket arra, hogy tudományosan bebizonyíthassák, hogy a mennyet, az isteni harmóniát, az egész emberiség elérheti.

Krisztus Jézus elismerte, hogy a menny és a föld szellemi és egymástól elválaszthatatlan dolgok, melyek a teremtő Alapelvnek, a Szeretetnek örökös és harmónikus kormányzata alatt állanak, s melyek örökké az isteni Elme kormányát fejezik ki. Ezért intett a Mester mindenkit, mindenütt és minden korban arra, hogy jelentsék ki mindennapi imájukban (Máté 6:10): „Jöjjön el a te országod; legyen meg a te akaratod, mint a mennyben úgy a földön is."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

Help for the World Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS AXIOMATIC that Christians the world over acknowledge the omnipotence of the Divine Being, God. Conversely, mortal aggression abroad in the world today presumes to challenge God's omnipotence. Fortunately, this phase of the one evil in no manner changes or thwarts divine Love's supremacy and harmonious dominion over all.

Despite error's wicked purpose in unleashing its malicious, immoral, and would-be crushing mechanized power, designed to enslave and subjugate men and nations mentally and physically, the indisputable spiritual fact stands inviolate that evil is void of real presence, power, or ability to accomplish its unholy desires. These pronouncements are premised upon the scientifically demonstrable fact that God, divine Life, Truth, and Love, is omnipresent, omniactive, changeless divine good.

The Scriptures are replete with forthright factual statements declaring the all-powerful nature of Deity. For example, in the Old Testament we read (I Chronicles 29:11, 13): "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in heaven and in the earth is thine. . . . Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name."

The material world, as it is cognized by the physical senses, with its fluctuating tendencies from good to evil, and its divers phases of mortality, fear, strife, disease, and destruction, is not, as Christian Science reveals, spiritually real and divinely substantial. It is rather the phenomenon of mortal mind, that false sense which wrongly declares life and intelligence to inhere in matter and to depend upon it for existence and continuity. In brief, the world of sense is but a counterfeit of the creation of God, Spirit, who made all things spiritual and perfect.

It is heartening to know that the five physical senses, self-deceiving and unreliable, do not constitute our real faculties, consciousness, or individuality. On page 284 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "According to Christian Science, the only real senses of man are spiritual, emanating from divine Mind."

To spiritual sense, which is the only real perception, God, Spirit, is eternal Mind, and man and the universe are immortal ideas expressing fully the nature of this Mind in changeless divine beauty, spiritual happiness, uniform progress, and unselfed love.

Here is cited an instance whereby the realization that "the only real senses of man are spiritual" effected a Christian Science healing. A young business man who sought a diagnosis from a physician was informed that the acute suffering he was experiencing was occasioned by appendicitis, for which the doctor prescribed an immediate surgical operation. At this juncture the young man, upon the advice of a friend, sought the aid of a Christian Science practitioner.

The Scientist commenced the treatment by prayerfully obeying Mrs. Eddy's instruction (Science and Health, p. 411), "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients," and by lovingly assuring him that worry, anxiety, resentment, and other similar mortal thoughts which would claim to induce suffering, are unreal. It was further pointed out that God, the Father-Mother, lovingly and harmoniously controls His children, and that His omniactive law of harmony is a law of elimination to every disease mentally induced through an accumulation of undestroyed fears, anxiety about the human body, business worries, financial problems, and the like.

The patient responded to these declarations of spiritual truth so readily that he dismissed from thought the necessity for a surgical operation, and gratefully acknowledged a Christian Science healing. Meanwhile he further realized that when radically relied upon, divine Principle, Love, is found sufficient to meet every need.

The mortal world today, chafing under the destructive influence of the carnal mind, expressed in war and strife, stands out in sharp contrast to the world of Spirit as it was discerned through the spiritual senses of the gentle Nazarene, who declared (John 3:17), "God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved."

Jesus revealed and expressed the Christ, and was consequently aware of the realm of Spirit, wherein divine Love has supreme control. So, today, Christian Science lifts the veil of mortal sense and reveals to the enlightened human consciousness the spiritual universe and immortal man, forever expressing the harmony, availability, purity, and continuity of immortal being.

All true existence revolves within the orbit of boundless Love and is under the supreme government of changeless Truth. The realization of such truisms is hourly freeing multitudes of men and women from mortal fetters of every sort, and at the same time enabling them to prove scientifically that heaven, divine harmony, is within reach of all mankind.

Christ Jesus recognized heaven and earth as spiritual and inseparable, under the perpetual and harmonious control of the creative Principle, Love, and ever expressing the government of divine Mind. Thus the Master enjoined all men, in all ages and climes, to affirm in daily prayer (Matthew 6:10): "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Without a Signature

WHEN WE SEE the lines of wakes running across the ocean, we wonder what ships made them. . . . When we see such lines running across the sky, we do not wonder who went there, but what winds in turmoil could have left such quiet marks of direction among the clouds, and could have pencilled them with scrolls and streamers placed with nicety among ripples and flecks of vapor. We wonder that there should be such patterns aloft, which, if not seen by men, were futile and wasted, for no creatures other than men note them. No other creatures consider the likelihood that the patterns could be drawn to be seen. The drawing is not crudely sketched, but is perfect, yet it is not saved as a man saves a drawing he has made. It is changed again and again and at last it is erased. We marvel at the lines by day when they are white like snow, and at dawn and sunset when color makes them bright. . . . They are drawn without show or glorying, and without a name written as a signature in the corner.—From "Lines of Wakes," by ARTHUR A. SHURCLIFF in his "Second New England Journal." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Gulls at Sundown

Suspended above the slow rock of harbor
waters,
These birds, white-gold in the declining light,
Plane in detachment over the hushed drum of
engines,
Preoccupied only with pure algebra of flight.

And now as the hour chills to violet evening,
Crying sharply, they depart one after one;
Their flown wings leaving loud silence in the
twilight,
Exquisitely aloof white followers of the sun.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Shall It Be a Gray Herb Garden or a Blue?

ONE OF THE prettiest beds that can be made with herbs is the gray bed, a garden of green-gray or all gray foliage. It is especially striking on a summer night and, of course, is most effective in the midst of any garden or stretch of lawn. The edging could be beach wormwood and, just back of it, dittany of Crete or Roman wormwood. To produce height in the bed, set a plant of great mullein in the center with common wormwood near by. Other plants suitable for this bed are senecio, two and a half feet high with finely cut, branching foliage, gray santolina, spike and true lavender and western mugwort. Then, there are the grayish green plants, such as horehound, houseleek, marsh mallow, garden sage and cardoon, which is quite gray but requires considerable room.

A bed of herbs with blue flowers would be so cool looking it would be a never-ending delight through the whole season. From spring to autumn some blue herb flowers are in bloom. An edging of bugle-weed with bronzy leaves and blue flowers in spring would be pleasing. The Borage Family have the characteristic that their flowers open a beautiful rose and change to heavenly blue, from the low-growing lungwort, through the anchusas and borage itself to the taller comfrey. The five-foot high chicory has the clearest blue flowers while blue flag, speedwell, cornflower, larkspur, and aconite provide many shades of deep blue.—From "Herbs: Their Culture and Uses," by ROSETTA E. CLARKSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Yes, Washington Is Like That . . . . . By Roscoe Drummond

I have just finished learning more about Washington and I should like to tell you about it.

Washington, which is likely to become more complicated before it becomes less, can seem a very mysterious city even to those who work in it. To the uninitiated the search to understand the Capital must at times seem as aimless as the blind man looking in the dark for a black hat which isn't there.

But Willard M. Kiplinger, colleague and competitor who weekly proves that the art of letter-writing is not lost, in his book, "Washington Is Like That,"* turns on the light. He gives a flesh-and-blood, three dimensional picture of Washington and Washingtonians. He neither glosses over nor does he de-glamourize. He tells so much that strangers will be tempted to think they now know it all and correspondents—if they dare be frank—will admit how much they had overlooked. (Mr. Kiplinger had 29 collaborators working with him.)

"Washington Is Like That" proceeds on the assumption that nothing is too trivial to relate and nothing too complex to explain, if explained in terms of persons, not abstractions.

It "Should Make Sense"

"To know government," says Mr. Kiplinger, "you must know the people who run government, including the small fry. Principles and policies must be seen in conjunction with the men and women who make them—the spirit and the flesh. If the two seem all mixed up together, well, that's the way it is. Not in a logical pattern, for government is not always logical."

While Mr. Kiplinger does not ask that government be logical, he does ask that it make sense and his book contributes painlessly to that end. "Washington Is Like That" is neither gossipy nor ponderous. It makes the important readable and gives meaning to much that seems trivial.

Mr. Kiplinger is gentle and generous toward Congress. It has, he says, a fair share of able men and plenty of dumbbells, "just as in all segments of life." That, of course, is very representative government, and with the congressional elections in the offing, he offers this advice:

"Get acquainted with your Congressman. Learn how he lives, how he acts, how he reacts to the pressures upon him in Washington. Close study of him will not make him a hero, but it will probably make you less cynical about him. There are reasons why he acts the way he does, and if you understand these reasons you will better understand him, and be more willing to take a hand in the naming of men who are to represent you in the national legislative body."

Comment on Roosevelt

Of the President Mr. Kiplinger says, in part: "He is history-minded. He is opportunistic but his record shows an underlying consistence of philosophy and purpose. . . . He rises to big challenges better than to small ones. With all his faults he is a strong, thoroughly seasoned man, still vigorous at the age of 60."

Of Labor: "Labor union membership will continue to grow. Union votes will decide the 1944 election, and will be more or less unified, not split between the two parties."

Of Jews: "It's an artificial issue—this issue of 'Jews in government' . . . The number of Jews in government is probably not in excess of the proportional 4 per cent . . . Jews occupy positions which are very influential within the Government . . . They don't gang together philosophically . . . There is no such thing as 'Jewish influence' within government. There isn't any deep dark mysterious 'Jewish plot' or even any 'Jewish unity.'"

Of Women: "Despite the great growth of woman influence, the women do not have preponderant influence. Washington is still a 'man's world' but the women are coming up."

Of Negroes: "Two situations make Washington the No. 1 Negro city of the United States and the world. First, it has a large Negro population, and this is mainly a matter of local interest. Second, it is the center of a new push for Negro equality, and this is of great national significance for whites and blacks alike. The Negroes of the United States are lifting themselves and are being lifted from Washington, and the facts are not generally known."

"Practical Working Men"

Of Diplomacy: "State Department men and diplomats (once) regarded as 'cookie pushers' have become 'practical working men.'"

Of Postwar Planning: "The best diplomatic brains in America and the rest of the Allied world are spending almost as much time figuring out what to do after war as during war."

Of WPB Chairman: "Donald M. Nelson is a big man, a steak-for-breakfast eater. He isn't a desk-thumper, and above all, he hates to be called a superman."

Mr. Kiplinger relates that when the war spirit first hit Washington a rule was established in the War Department that every employee had to wear a badge bearing his name and his photograph in miniature, like a passport photo. One clerk decided to become a bit of an experimenter, so he removed his own photograph from the badge and substituted another which he had clipped from a magazine. For three whole weeks, it served to pass the outer guards and inner guards. Then a deskmate happened to notice that the face on the badge was that of Adolf Hitler.

"Washington Is Like That." It is. And Washington is like a thousand other things, and Mr. Kiplinger has caught them up in a book which will help Americans to understand Washington and help Washington to understand itself.

*"Washington Is Like That," by W. M. Kiplinger. (Harper & Brothers, $3.50.)

Memo From London:

Human Factor in British War Industry . . . . . By Robert Powell

Production is one of the most-talked-of subjects in these days of mechanized warfare. Commissions of inquiry are constantly being set up to speed output, to remove bottlenecks, and to consider new methods of development. But the most important problem, that of the human factor, often seems to be the last to receive proper consideration.

Just as the manufacturer of earlier days, captivated by the high profits from mass production methods, too often forgot that these implied the social duty of "production for the masses," so nowadays many organizers of industry forget they are dealing with human material. This failure is traceable to earlier days when the factory, despite its importance for the nation's progress, played too small a part in the nation's thought. It did not so much matter how the bulk of the nation's workers were treated since dissatisfied or incompetent elements could so easily be replaced from the great market of unemployed.

Mental Attitude of Worker Pivotal

This war has, however, made the mental attitude of the worker the pivotal point of all industrial effort. To complicate matters, a vast new army of workers has entered the factory and the field, including hundreds of thousands of women who hitherto led sheltered or semi-sheltered lives at home. Many of them have not easily adapted themselves to the rigid discipline of war factory conditions with the result that there has been some absenteeism, unpunctuality, and lack of co-operation. Small irritations here and there have also played their part, especially with those women who have also had to run a home. Lack of time for shopping, the handicap of trying to buy after the "best pickings" have gone. These difficulties are being largely met by an extension of points rationing, but there are still other minor frictions which continue to waste a great deal of energy and reduce war output. For instance, many of the younger women who choose night work because of the extra pay and greater leisure persistently cut down on their daytime rest and so reduce their output through fatigue. All these are details, but the cumulative effect in lost time is enormous.

The experiences of both World War I and this are leading more and more experts to believe that long working hours especially for women will not show a corresponding increase in output. Just as "music while you work" and recreational pauses aid production so, it is maintained, will longer leisure produce better results.

It is important that this should be remembered at the present time since it is also said that the crisis of manpower (or rather woman power) will come to a head this year since the demand for war weapons is so urgent. This can best be dealt with by the most efficient use of every worker's mental and physical powers. That workers convinced of the urgency of their cause can greatly increase production within the framework of their existing working hours was shown by the great spurt in tank production in British factories during Russia's great period of need.

Urgency Reduces Criticism

Conversations with workers, both men and women, show that the best of them are often critical of management and methods, and know that each individual is capable of still greater efforts, provided only he were convinced that such effort did not mean excessive profits to the employer. In reality, this is rarely the case today, because of the heavy taxation. But there is a bad heritage from the industrial past to be overcome, due to a lack of trust by the workers, and a lack of interest by the owners. The urgency of war is doing much to remove these obstacles, but still more will have to be done in the way of social amenities at the works, in workers' fuller representation on works' administration committees. Today, many shop stewards—the men who have so much to do with the smooth running of war factories—see their ideal in the Soviet War Factory Councils of the workers, because it seems to enhance their sense of a common sharing in a common effort for the common good.

Total war means total effort on the home front as well as at the fighting front, and Britain is today learning that total human effort at its best depends upon the degree of satisfaction in the individual worker. So production is fundamentally a human problem.

To Change the Subject:

To Quench, Not Feed the Flame . . . . . By Pearl Strachan

The news from London that "hate schools" are to be ruled out of Commando training is good. If we indulge in evil ourselves we forfeit all right to condemn its indulgence by others. We lose our strength to fight against it, because we are automatically becoming its allies. Referring to the "hate schools" and their gruesome methods, Lieut. Gen. Sir Bernard C. Paget, Commander in Chief of the Home Forces, says, "Such an attitude of hate is foreign to our British temperament and any attempt to produce it by artificial stimulus during training is bound to fail as it did in the last war."

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, in his baccalaureate address this year, criticized the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor," as one appealing to hate or lust for revenge. He urged that instead of this Americans be roused "to passionate zeal and sacrificial devotion by sure evidence that the end and aim in this total war is total righteousness."

Hitler and company have often been called gangsters. That, in a way, puts their opponents into the role of policemen. Policemen charged with pursuit of criminals are not expected to hate those criminals, though they are expected to capture them and render them incapable of further evil to the public. If they permitted rage to boil up in them and shake them emotionally they would probably lose a certain amount of efficiency in bringing the offenders to book.

To meet hate with hate would immediately put us on the side of the original hater, actually uniting us with him in purpose. To repeat Hitler's mistake of violent racial hatred, even in the event of complete subjugation of the enemy, would simply mean continuing, in another form, a Nazi world.

General MacArthur explained so completely what our purpose is in his speech at a Parliamentary dinner in Canberra. He said, "I have come as a soldier in a great crusade of personal liberty as opposed to perpetual slavery." The code he represented, he said, "embraces the things that are right and condemns the things that are wrong. Under its banner the free men of the world are united today. There can be no compromise."

To return hatred for hatred is to compromise with hatred. I hope we shall never fall into the immoral attitude of those white-haired gentlewomen in Germany described by a famous radio commentator a short time ago. On telling them of the atrocities against the Polish people, he discovered they thought that it was too bad, but that the people "were only Poles."

If we adopt such attitudes toward our enemies we are done for. We shall never succeed in fighting against something which we condone in ourselves. This war, more than any in our previous history, makes the divisions those of ideas rather than geography. We shall advance according to the advancement of our ideas.

New National Alert Comes From Alaska Attack

U. S. bomber pilots adding new chapter to the development of warfare in the skies.

In building the most powerful military force in American history, an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000, the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the first.

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Coast

American soldiers, sailors, and fliers, increasing by millions, are redoubling preparations in camps, on the sea, and in the air, as the result of the Japanese raids on Midway Island and Alaska.

Especially on the Pacific Coast they are intensifying their efforts to guard this nation which now is building powerful military forces for the offensives of tomorrow overseas.

In both the Pacific and the Atlantic, America's great coastal air patrol is more than ever on the alert for surprise attacks and while Japanese planes succeeded in bombing Dutch Harbor, this raid—as Admiral Charles S. Freeman, commander of the Northwestern Sea Frontier pointed out—was not a surprise and the station was prepared.

In this efficiently co-ordinated patrol system, the nation's most highly trained fliers, navigators, radiomen, and mechanics are striving more than ever to carry the offensive power of coastal defense into waters an enemy must enter if he is to attack continental United States or its bases.

With the passing of the storm seasons in the Pacific—where the first enemy attacks against American bases have been made—many persons have been anticipating that "now the Japanese will come." Although the enemy has struck, the passing of the storm seasons nevertheless increases the strength, range, and effectiveness of the American Pacific patrol. To men of the patrol whose sharp eyes scan the blue water expanses for the slightest wisps of smoke, the least shadow in the water, the finest break in the surface, clearing of the skies means only a clearing of the seas of hostile craft. Range of vision is expanded; efficiency of flight is increased.

Sure Enemy Calamity

If the Japanese know even the slightest bit about the great American Pacific patrol they know it is a network which is almost flawless and which cannot be evaded or dodged but must be reckoned with. They know that to enter its practically infallible orbit is almost certain calamity for any enemy craft. If the Japanese have the least information about this network they know the eyes of the American Pacific patrol pierce vast distances by day and night. They know, too, in such an instance that the patrol through its ever-hearing, ever-reporting communications systems has largely overcome the dark.

Augmenting the air arm close to shore and far out to sea are hundreds of naval vessels, purse seiners, destroyers, and many smaller ships of the Coast Guard auxiliary. Each ship is one more station in the vast communications network. Each ship carries additional eyes and ears on the lookout to protect the coast. These ships as well as the aerial patrols "make an enemy's approach to the Pacific Coast extremely hazardous," declared a naval official.

The Army's great aerial patrols, serving the entire coast and poised at raid status to assail any hostile craft which might attempt an approach, plus the ships in Army service, help to make the Pacific defense system as complete and interknit as physically possible.

Although weather forecasting has become a task for amateurs and home barometers inside the United States, beyond the Pacific Coast the situation is far different. The most expert job of weather reporting ever done is serving the Pacific patrols. This is because the Japanese have utterly failed to make the Pacific their sea, and because friendly ships within the patrol areas provide the nation's expert air observers with minute information about the weather.

Behind this great, nearly flawless system of offensive defense, 100 per cent on the alert, are the ingenuity and care of thousands of men.

Mechanical Perfection

It is a simple statement of fact that no major mechanical difficulty has ever interrupted a Pacific patrol since the war began. Weather conditions may have been bad, mechanical performance never. The members of a patrol crew, with whom this correspondent conversed, could remember no instance on the coast of an engine failing or of any other major mechanical emergency at sea.

Behind this simple statement is the care and ingeniousness of the manufacturer of the superb machines which each day and night roar far out to sea, carrying the eyes and the ears of the nation. Behind this fact lies the sheer evidence that American skill, once converted to the needs of total war, can out-devise, out-manufacture, and out-maneuver anything the Japanese might attempt. The invincibility of the American machine is a major factor in this matter of coastal patrol.

Another factor, an all-important factor, is the Navy's superb system of providing expert mechanics. Before each patrol machine leaves its base, for either a major of minor mission, it is given a grueling examination by men trained by the Navy to eliminate every flaw. The machines must operate at 100 per cent efficiency, and this means that ground crews cannot be content with mere 99 per cent examination of machines. It means a machine must be mechanically perfect when it leaves its base. No invitation to a flaw can possibly exist. Army safeguards are similar.

That no known instance of mistake or sabotage has handicapped or destroyed the work of America's Pacific patrols is sheer substantiation of the exactness of the mechanical departments, the mechanics patrol.

Youthful but Air Wise

The men who fly the planes pay tribute to this ground patrol. They trust these men. They respect them. While it is well-known that eight or more men are requisite to put each man into the air, the co-ordination and excellence of the work of these men on the ground is little recognized, yet it is the support they give which makes the American Pacific patrol the practically infallible machine it has been demonstrated to be.

What of the men who actually patrol the Pacific?

These men are the nation's most expert fliers. Each of them is boyish, youthful, yet only a moment's discussion with them discloses that they are masters of the secrets of navigation and aerial warfare. Although they may not yet understand the stars as thoroughly as the ancient mariners whose sole chart was the sky, America's aerial mariners are masters of delicate instruments and their knowledge of the stars is far from slight. Each man has spent many hours in most intensive study and training for this responsibility of Pacific patrol. Each man, despite his boyish mien, is master of decades of naval knowledge.

"The men of the patrol crew must respect and trust each other. That is the main essential," declared Ensign Burt Coulson of Pittsburg, Kansas, and Chicago. He is navigator aboard a Pacific patrol plane. On him lies the responsibility of charting the patrol mission of making certain that the ship never leaves its course and that return to base is charted well.

This mutual respect and trust, this camarraderie of unity, makes the typical Pacific patrol crew a unified team, a co-ordinated and efficient unit in which no man would wish through willfullness or carelessness to fail the others.

"We live, eat, and sleep the patrol. Night and day it is our job," declared Lieut. W. R. Stevens, Executive Officer and co-pilot of a patrol.

Each man is duty-bound and conscience-bound to fill his post, not half-way or 99 per cent of the way, but all the way. Each man knows that he must go to bed on time and get the maximum of rest and relaxation so that when the call comes at 5 a. m. he will be ready to "hit the ball" for a flawless day's work. He knows that it might be interesting in moments of "at liberty" while in flight to listen to a shore radiocast or to read a book or magazine. But he also knows that it is better service to himself and his companions to take the prescribed rest.

Unique Camaraderie

This does not mean that a patrol crew is stilted and dull, or that its members are so exactly trained as to be mechanical robots. There is plenty of friendly American give-and-take, plenty of "wise-cracking" and informality among the men in flight. One of the radiomen, whose job is also to prepare meals from raw materials using the electric and gas stoves aboard, has even taken to preparing a formal menu of "chef's suggestions." More than one way exists to help lighten the tenseness of a day on patrol.

Each friendly ship which appears on the horizon affords an opportunity and recreation for identifying it, circling it, communicating with it. Contacts with foreign ships are frequently amusing. There are more ways than sleep to break the monotony of a long patrol, yet never once does the crew lose its unity or co-ordination. From the take-off to the landing it is an efficient, frictionless unit. Even in on-shore duties or raid status the crew is a unit. The men learn to become brothers in the very finest interpretation of the word. They know how to appreciate and value the individual characteristics of each man and how to preserve the close relationship.

A typical Pacific patrol crew represents the nation at large. Members may come from Jackson, Miss., Chicago, Atlanta, Ga., Meridian, Texas, Waterville, Minn., Nebraska or California. Some may speak with the free openness of the Texan, the carefree unconcern of the Georgian or the clipped assurance of a Chicagoan. These characteristics, when merged, become the crew.

This oneness of purpose, oneness of thought, oneness of confidence and trust insures the Pacific patrol of unity, an invincible weapon for carrying the nation's determination for freedom and liberty to the ocean lanes and coastal coves where no enemy dare lurk.

Associated Press; Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

With the Great Pacific Patrol Guarding the Nation

Upper left: Silhouetted at dawn against the brightening sky, a big United States bomber takes off from an airfield somewhere in the Pacific Northwest on a four-hour patrol flight along the Pacific Coast. Upper right: High officers review Northwest's mammoth Army spectacle at Fort Lewis, Washington. Here commanding officers from Pacific Coast military bases are taking the salute from reviewing stand as 45,000 men and 5,000 mechanized units paraded recently at this Army base. (Left to right): Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt of the Presidio, San Francisco, who is in command of the entire Fourth Army; Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, commanding the 3d and 41st Divisions, and Fort Lewis; Maj. Gen. George A. White, commanding the 41st Division, and Rear Admiral Charles S. Freeman, Commander of the Northwestern Sea Frontier. Lower: Interceptor pilots dash to their planes on a Pacific Northwest airfield in response to a practice air-raid warning. Inset: Rear Admiral J. W. Greenslade, Commander of the Western Sea Frontier.

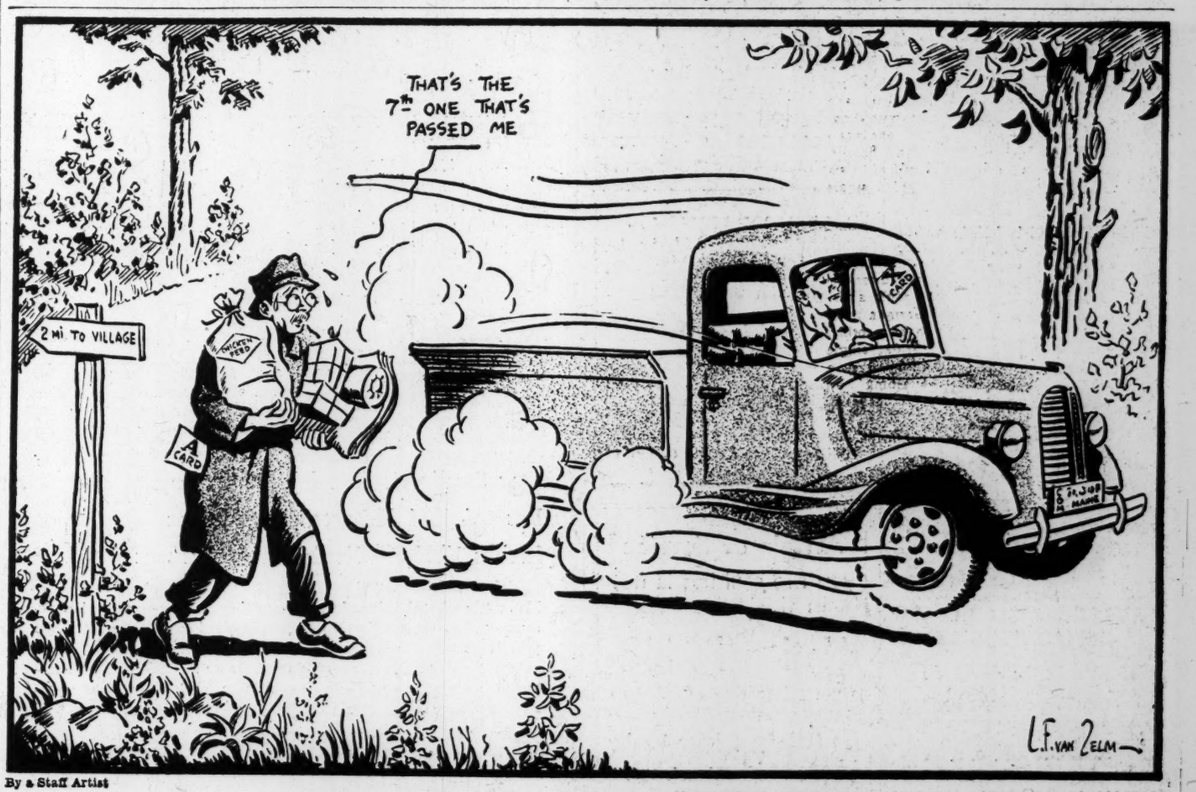
Wanted News in '18; Edits for Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Because folks back home didn't keep him abreast of the news in the World War, Dr. Lauren C. Post, State College geography professor here, has hit upon a novel method of giving service men this information.

Dr. Post is editing the "State College Service Men's News Letter," a mimeographed 12-page newspaper, which is being sent to the 150 officers and 350 cadets and enlisted men from the College who are now serving in the armed forces.

"In 1918," recalled Professor Post, "I used to stand by the rail of the old whaleback destroyer on which I served, and look at the waves and just think. I sure used to get lonesome for some news from back home. I decided later that these World War II service men should be helped as much as possible."



By a Staff Artist

An X Card Is Not a Privilege—It's a Responsibility

U. S. Plane Production Nears 5,000 a Month

Continued from Page 1

their throats—preferably the latter."

5. With details of production figures still carefully guarded in the interests of military secrecy, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce adds a confirmatory fact with the announcement that the aircraft industry has increased military plane output 85 per cent during the first six months of the war and that it will soon exceed the combined production of Germany, Japan, Italy, and all the occupied countries. Senator Thomas' figure goes even beyond the Chamber's estimate.

Shipping Problem

6. While not minimizing the acuteness of shipping shortages, British and American officials independently declared that more effective handling of the submarine menace is in sight. In a statement approved by the Navy, Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, stated that "the anti-submarine warfare organization has now passed through its period of growing pains and is functioning efficiently." Captain Lyttelton said that the situation has not improved recently but added that "there's going to be an improvement, I'm convinced of that."

For a week Captain Lyttelton has been conferring with lend-lease and war production officials here. He disclosed at a press conference last night that his talks have centered on development of a joint Anglo-American planning board to work out the most advantageous way of pooling production facilities.

Such a goal, he said, might be achieved by greater standardization of equipment and the building of British plants to manufacture replacement parts for American weapons.

Simultaneously with Captain Lyttelton's conferences, there have been going on here and in London a series of military conferences that may affect the whole immediate future conduct of the war and determine when a major offensive is to be undertaken.

No Production Peak

Captain Lyttelton felt that British war production was within sight of its peak, but as for the United States, he added, "there is no peak." He was sure the ingenuity of the production engineers of this country was great enough to deal with any shortages of raw materials which we might face, but he put the whole production program in perspective by stating that ships "were the most valuable weapon of war."

Questioned whether the shipping situation had improved, the British Minister said that it had not, but he predicted that there would be an improvement.

Like other members of the British War Cabinet, Captain Lyttelton made it clear that the production of the two countries had reached a point now where they were prepared to carry on an entirely new and more severe phase of the aerial offensive against the Axis.

Effective Use of Ships

"Can you sustain these 1,000-plane raids?" he was asked.

"That's not the question," he replied. "The question is how much bigger are they going to get. They haven't seen anything like the most they are going to get."

Captain Lyttelton emphasized the object of his mission to the United States was to integrate the British production with the American so as to make as effective use as possible of the shipping facilities available.

"It is a matter of primary importance to arrange the production of our countries so as to spare shipping as much as possible," he said. Standardization of the munitions used by the armed forces of the United States and Britain was one way in which this goal might be reached, he explained.

High Cost of War

Previous appropriations and authorizations for the armed services are estimated by Appropriations Committee attaches at approximately $165,000,000,000.

In January the President asked for $6,388,091,747 for the War Department's regular activities for the next fiscal year, with the understanding the amount would be increased.

"Under the change in conditions which has since come about," he said in his letter of transmittal today, "such estimates fall far short of reflecting the estimated needs of the military establishment for 1943 and their complete revision becomes necessary."

The largest single item in the total was $11,043,000,000 for the Army Air Corps, but there was no detailed explanation of the manner in which the fund would be spent.

Other larger items included:

Ordnance, $9,943,920,000; army pay, $4,127,000,000; army travel, $507,400,000; quartermaster and transportation service, $6,954,882,000 including $1,736,920,000 for clothing and equipage; signal corps, $2,050,730,000; medical service, $645,720,000; corps of engineers, $2,923,548,000; Chemical warfare service, $617,510,000.

without explanation, the total also included $28,313,000 for maintenance of the Army of the Philippines, although those Pacific islands now are in enemy hands.

The President also asked for authority to transfer up to $12,700,000,000 worth of the articles obtained under the appropriation to the aid of United States Allies.

Offensive War in Pacific Held Cheaper Than Defense

Continued from Page 1

is concerned, now is the ideal time for a counteroffensive from here. In fact, since his farthest thrust southward at the Coral Sea was repulsed the tide of his strength has been ebbing steadily northwards. He is wide open to attack.

But the conversion of a defensive into an offensive concept and its translation into an actual attack is something that is not achievable overnight. No man is more anxious to undertake the offensive from Australia than General MacArthur who, with his entire staff is imbued with an almost religious feeling regarding the Philippines and a crusading desire to drive back the Japanese from their conquests.

The unfortunate fact remains that until now, at least, General MacArthur and his friends have proven unable to impress the highest Allied strategists with the opportunities for an offensive which Australia offers.

This is revealing no secrets to the enemy. The Japanese would never have uncovered their southern positions to the present extent and committed themselves to the current drive toward Hawaii, particularly at a time when the opening of a Siberian front daily is becoming more likely, without feeling relatively secure about their southern flank.

The fact is that repeated efforts by a few who have become convinced of the offensive potentialities of this front and have attempted to sell the idea to Washington and London have encountered the unbending conviction that the other fronts deserve priority consideration.

Australia's Position

The Australians' own perfectly understandable preoccupation with defense has undoubtedly prejudiced them toward the belief that sufficient war materials are lacking for a real offensive. Australian official representations in Washington and London, including the mission of Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, are so obviously based on the desire for greater security and concern for Australia's safety that undoubtedly every argument for Australia's usefulness for a counteroffensive has been heavily discounted as being a device for obtaining greater protection under the guise of an argument for an offensive.

The effect of real danger on the mentality of a country which never before in its entire history has been threatened inevitably brings exactly such a preoccupation with its own security. Even today newspaper editorials on the Battle of Midway stress the reduction of danger to Australia rather than the opportunity offered for a counteroffensive, hence it is hardly surprising that the outside world has been insufficiently impressed as to the opportunities existing here.

This is particularly tragic considering that the circumstances of this Pacific Ocean war make an offensive cheaper than a defensive action. Recent events throw this fact into focus. During the past week Japan has been tapping the great girdle of allied power which surrounds its dream victory at four different and widely separated points—Australia's Eastern Coast, China, Dutch Harbor, and Midway. Japan is completely surrounded by actual Allied Fronts plus a potential Siberian front.

The Task Ahead

Considering the forces available on both sides this is a circumstance which shows that neither side could possibly garrison securely at all points. Anywhere the advantage must go to the side which takes the initiative. At any point a relatively small attacking force which can strike without advance knowledge of the enemy is almost certain of success

The number of planes without which it would be impossible to recapture Lea, Salamoa, Rabaul, and even the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies probably is less right now if they were available today than the attritional air losses if this front was maintained on the defensive for the next six months.

If General MacArthur possessed 2,000 extra combat planes today while the Japanese fleet is heavily involved in the Northern Pacific area he could almost certainly retake everything between here and Manila, but if the planes were doled out to him gradually on the concept of defensive strategy the same number of planes would be lost through attrition in a shorter time than probably the American public has any idea and at the end we would be no better off than now.

Since we are bound to lose war materials anyway it is far better to lose some in an offensive action than merely sitting back and watching events and leaving the offensive in Japanese hands.

Strength in Australia

While it is true that substantial American forces have been established in Australia it is not telling the enemy anything he does not know to say that General MacArthur has not been provided with a margin which would enable him to take the offensive even under the present favorable circumstances.

What is needed is sufficient planes to provide an air umbrella for any northward move. With such an air umbrella it would be child's play to retake Lea and Salamoa and from them to retake Rabaul and Timor, and from them attack the Japanese naval base at Truk, and reopen the Philippine front.

But without an air umbrella even Lea and Salamoa are extremely difficult to retake. Due to the high mountain chain between those bases and Moresby, the only practical way to attack them is by sea around the tip of New Guinea which is currently under attack by Japanese planes based on Rabaul. The crying need if an offensive is to be opened from here is more planes—enough more to give absolute and complete superiority in the air. With that all these lost places could easily, quickly, and cheaply be recaptured, and desperately needed relief provided for China, and the threat which hangs over Siberia could be relieved.

Holding Their Own

It is not implied in the paragraph above that our forces are dangerously weak along the northern front now. They are holding their own well enough. In fact, the enemy has lapsed into almost complete inactivity on the island air front during the past week, delivering one single attack—against Moresby—while our forces made 13 attacks against his various advance bases during the same period.

This serves to emphasize the golden opportunity which exists today if only the forces were available to take advantage of it. It is only one of the many evidences of the extent to which the enemy has withdrawn his forces northwards for the current operations in the Northern Pacific against China and possibly against Siberia.

His submarine attack against Sydney and Australia's eastern shipping lines is obviously a diversional or nuisance attack which has been resoundingly thrown back with a success which would be heralded as a great allied victory if not blanketed by the greater success in the Battle of Midway.

The fact is that within a week the Japanese have lost eight submarines in this abortive submarine attack against an Allied loss of only one ancient ferry boat and two merchantmen. It was a real fiasco for the Japanese navy, which was only emphasized by the futility of tossing some shells into Sydney last night.

The Japanese are wide open to an attack from Australia today. What is needed to capitalize the opportunity is an appreciation of its quality elsewhere and the resultant provision of the relatively small extra margin of planes necessary to permit General MacArthur to accomplish what is nearest to his heart. Give him planes and he will roll the enemy back through his island conquest as fast or faster than the enemy came down.

Reveille to Taps—Long Day for Waacs

By the Associated Press

Des Moines, Iowa, June 8

Here is the daily schedule for officer candidates for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps when they begin training at Fort Des Moines July 20:

6 a. m.—first call.
6:10 a. m.—reveille.
6:15 a. m.—assembly.
6:30 a. m.—mess.
7:20 a. m.—school and drill call.
7:30 a. m.—assembly for classes and drill until 11:45 a. m.
12:15 p. m.—mess.
1 p. m.—school and drill call.
1:10 p. m.—assembly for classes and drill until 4:15 p. m.
4:15 p. m.—recall.
5 p. m.—retreat.
5:15 p. m.—mess.
6 p. m. to 9 p. m.—study periods.
10:45 p. m.—call to quarters.
11 p. m.—taps.

Action West Of Midway Is Opened to U. S.

Continued from Page 1

attempt against Australia, it is felt.

Two of the more encouraging aspects of the four-day battle, according to analyses here, are that the Japanese were apparently stopped well to the west of Midway and that the Americans seem to have immediately established an overwhelming superiority in the air over the battle zone.

Growth in Air Strength

It is axiomatic that American defenses at Midway, which were sufficient to halt at least the initial rush of the Japanese, are inferior to those to be found on the Hawaiian Islands. This would appear to indicate that American defenses in the Pacific area had grown enormously in the past six months.

Washington has abandoned any earlier idea that the attack upon Midway, like the first attack upon Dutch Harbor, Alaska, was solely for the purpose of reconnaissance. The presence of troop transports, which are a grave hindrance to a battle fleet, has convinced the Capital that the United States navy has frustrated a projected invasion of the Hawaiian Islands.

The magnitude of the Japanese defeat can perhaps be assessed from Tokyo's failure to make any claim other than the assertion, reported by Rome, that an American aircraft carrier had been sunk. In the past, the Japanese have not hesitated to make advance claims when there appeared a likelihood of even limited success.

One of the points which Washington hopes to see answered soon is the means used to hit the Japanese fleet. The first reports spoke principally of aircraft, although it now appears probable that battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines had joined the fight.

Despite the good news which has so far come out of the Pacific, observers here do not claim that all threat to Hawaii has been removed or that the Japanese fleet will be forced to retire to the waters off the main Japanese islands. It is pointed out the Marshall and Caroline Islands are heavily fortified and that it might be extremely hazardous at this time for the Americans to attempt to push westward, since Japanese land-based planes are thought to be based on these islands in number.

Japanese Losses In Air Four Times Greater Than U. S.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, June 8 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Force, declared here today that "for every one of our planes shot down, the Japs have lost four."

In an address prepared for the 100th annual commencement of Iowa Wesleyan College, at which he received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, the General said, "The day of reckoning is not as far off as some people think.

"I am telling Tokyo that we have thousands more Colin Kellys and Butch O'Hares and Jimmy Dolittles on the way. This is just the dawn of a day of wrath."

WAAC Officers' Training School On 17-Hour Day

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 8 (AP)—Officer candidates for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are going to be taught everything a soldier needs to know except actual combat.

They'll learn personal hygiene, military drill, mess management, air raid defense and a host of other things.

And they'll be on a minute-by-minute schedule from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m., six days of the week, Col. Don C. Faith, commander of the WAAC officers' training school at Fort Des Moines, said in announcing courses for the program opening July 20.

Officer applicants for the WAAC now are being examined throughout the country and 440 of them will come here for training by regular army officers and enlisted men before women get their own officer insignia and start training other women.

The officer candidates will have seven 45-minute classes each day and 45 minutes of military drill in addition to the regular camp routine.

Sundays will be rest days and the women will be allowed freedom from the post, but must remain in Des Moines unless special leave is obtained and this will be given only in cases of emergency.

The courses the women will study are:

The school will operate eight weeks. Following it will be a four-week basic training course for auxiliaries — privates — and an eight-week course for specialists. Eventually the entire complement of 25,000 Waacs will be trained here.

Colonel Faith said the 150 Army enlisted men who will help train the women would start a refresher course today and officers a similar course June 15.

Military customs and courtesies, the punitive Articles of War, Waac regulations, the wearing and care of uniform and equipment, military sanitation, first aid and personal hygiene.

Germans Knew Hitler Aims And Should Pay, Gerard Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—The question of the crime and punishment of the people of Germany, as distinct from their Nazi rulers, had new discussion here today with the declaration of James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, that the people of the Reich knew Hitler's plans when they permitted him to seize power and hence should be punished along with their rulers.

Stressing the contention of those who find the German people guilty, twice in 25 years, of permitting their rulers to launch devastating world wars, Mr. Gerard told the nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League convention here Sunday that the German people could save themselves from punishment only by prompt revolt against the Nazis, the militarists, and the junkers.

Meanwhile, a clarification of the Government's viewpoint on the subject came from Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, who stressed in a letter to the Religious News Service that the Government never had sought to stir up a campaign of hatred of enemy peoples, but sought to distinguish between the tyrannical systems which had attacked the peace of the world and the peoples which such tyrannies had been able to use for conquest.

"There is a clear difference between hatred of persons and hatred of evil," Mr. MacLeish continued. "It is a difference which, as I have always understood it, the Christian tradition clearly recognizes, since it enjoins the hatred of evil but forbids the hatred of persons.

"We consider that the American people have a right to know what they are up against. . . . we realize that men cannot fight wars without emotion and that the emotions of anger and indignation are necessarily involved.

"But the campaigns of personal hatred—of hatred for whole nations of human beings—are as disgusting to me as they could possibly be to anyone."

Mr. Gerard, who helped to organize the Anti-Nazi League because he sensed the peril of Naziism to the world in the early 1930's, told league delegates that at the end of the war it would be necessary to recompense those who had been robbed and punish the guilty, keeping them impotent from further harm.

"When victory is in sight, you are going to hear wails: 'Oh, the poor German people must not be made to suffer—their leaders alone are guilty.' But the German people knew what was planned by reading Hitler's book, and knowing, they elected him by millions of votes.

"The German people will be lucky if we are able to protect them from the just wrath of the French, the Poles, the Yugoslavs, the Greeks, the Dutch, Danes, Belgians, all who have bowed and suffered under the Nazi yoke."

Sir Norman Angell, who also spoke, placed responsibility for the world disorder at the door of many nations.

Forced to Rites

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—Czech citizens of Prague were forced by the Gestapo to attend final ceremonies yesterday for Reinhard Heydrich, Prague Gestapo chief who was assassinated last month.

From Smetana Square under the grim ramparts of Hradcin Castle, the vast fortified palace of the ancient Kings of Bohemia, down the hill to the railway station, the streets were jammed—just as the German-controlled Prague radio had guessed they would be.

Heydrich had lain in the old castle, an honor guard at head and foot of his bier, candlelight the only light in the gloomy room.

The mourning ceremony, conducted with all the unqualified somberness of the Gestapo, was merely the prelude to a state funeral in Berlin ordered by Adolf Hitler.

Yesterday in Berlin the radio announced that Adolf Hitler had conferred upon the Sixth SS Infantry standard the name of Heydrich in honor of the man who "succumbed to the wounds he had received for Germany."

The number of those executed in retaliation for Heydrich's killing meanwhile stood at 216, 13 having been shot June 6, including a businessman, an industrialist, and an architect who were reported by the Prague radio to have expressed satisfaction with the attack on Heydrich. The others were said to have been convicted for illegal possession of firearms. Two were women.

Snyder Named Naval Inspector General

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Secretary Frank Knox appointed Rear Admiral Charles Philip Snyder to be Naval inspector general with "broad powers of inspection, investigation, and inquiry into all matters which affect the efficiency and economy of the service."

The inspection board for naval districts, formerly headed by Admiral Snyder, has been merged with the newly created office. Admiral Snyder's headquarters will be here.

An announcement said the inspector general's sphere was to be "broadly construed" and would include, in general, "all naval activities not restricted by law or excepted by orders of the Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, and the chief of naval operations, or higher authority."

As the agent of the Commander in Chief of the Fleet and the chief of naval operations, Admiral Snyder is authorized to requisition for temporary duty as an inspector "any officer above the rank of lieutenant on duty anywhere in the naval service."

He will endeavor to assist naval commanders in the performance of their duties by supplying information when appropriate, by recognizing and reporting efficient and smart performance of duty, and by suggesting ways and means to improve conditions, the announcement said.

Admiral Snyder is a native of Charleston, W. Va. He was a student at Washington and Lee University when appointed to the Naval Academy from West Virginia in 1896.

Cuba Freezes Prices Of Food and Clothing

HAVANA, June 8 (AP)—The Cuban Office of Price and Supply Control moved to halt rising prices and to prevent inflation by freezing all prices of foodstuffs, clothing, and other commodities at levels prevailing March 15-30 of this year.

The sweeping decree established control over wholesale and retail prices of all imported merchandise and placed a limit on profits.

Wholesalers are to be permitted a 10 per cent profit, while retailers are allowed 20 per cent over the cost of merchandise in the country of origin, plus freight and insurance costs.

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Group Revolts Against Lewis, Seeks Own Charter From C.I.O.

By the Associated Press

Revolting against the leadership of John L. Lewis, a group of locals in the United Mine Workers established over the week end a national council of gas, coke and chemical workers as an independent union seeking a Congress of Industrial Organizations charter.

Martin Wagner, who resigned from the U. M. W. Executive Board last week, was chosen temporary chairman of the new organization. He was the only member of the U. M. W. board who voted against sustaining Mr. Lewis' ouster of Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, from the Vice-Presidency of the U. M. W.

The locals breaking away from the U. M. W. all are in District 50, the non-geographical unit of the U. M. W. for organization of dairy farmers and workers in coal by-products industries.

Six locals petitioned the C. I. O. June 4 to give them direct affiliation and set up a rival organization to the U. M. W. in the gas, coke and chemical fields. The petitioners claimed to represent 18,000 to 20,000 organized workers in northern New Jersey, Niagara Falls, N. Y., New York City, St. Louis, Mo., Cleveland, Ohio, and Joliet, Ill.

The C. I. O. has not acted on their petition and it was believed in labor circles that no action would be taken until the locals could establish themselves as an independent union.

Other labor and strike developments:

Boise, Idaho—The Governors of Idaho and Utah, leading a march of white collar workers into the fields, June 6, found that a big dent had been made in the farm labor shortage.

A. J. Tillman, Idaho director of the United States Employment Service, said the sugar beet crop would be saved "if the city workers keep coming."

Headed by Gov. Chase A. Clark, his staff, and other officials, Idaho businessmen and office workers thronged to the farms all week. Governor Clark toiled with a hoe in Boise Valley.

In Utah, Gov. Herbert B. Maw found the need the greatest in the Boelder Valley. He doffed his coat, rolled up his sleeves and went to work in that area.

San Francisco—The nation will need to use men from Army camps to harvest crops because of the farm labor shortage, Roland Tognazzini, President of Union Sugar Company, told Paul V. McNutt, Director the War Manpower Commission, in a letter made public.

The letter urged consideration of substituting work in harvest fields for calisthenics at Army camps, rotating groups of men so that military training of none would be seriously delayed.

Mr. Tognazzini said farmers were "despairing of obtaining any relief." He estimated the loss of 25,000 acres already out of the California beet picture had cost the nation 125,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Detroit—An employee training program, described as one of the largest in the nation's industrial history, was disclosed by Chrysler Corporation in connection with the new war implement factory it is to erect in the Midwest.

The number of workers to be employed in the new plant was not disclosed. It has been announced, however, that the factory when completed will be larger than the Ford Willow Run bomber plant.

Under the projected employee training program, Chrysler Corporation announced, "the entire personnel will have completed its education by the time the gigantic new plant is ready to start mass production."

Memphis, Tenn.—The Executive Board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare urged in a resolution to the National War Labor Board that textile workers be granted a general wage increase and that the North-South wage differential be eliminated.

Declaring that "the whole economy of the South and its participation in the war is handicapped by the low wages paid to workers in the textile field," the resolution asked the board to grant the appeal of the Textile Workers Union —C. I. O.—for the wage increase and abolition of the differential.

High Point, N. C.—Settlement of a 10-day strike of more than 500 boarders in 13 High Point hosiery mills was announced by Grady H. Morton, President of the High Point Independent Boarders Union.

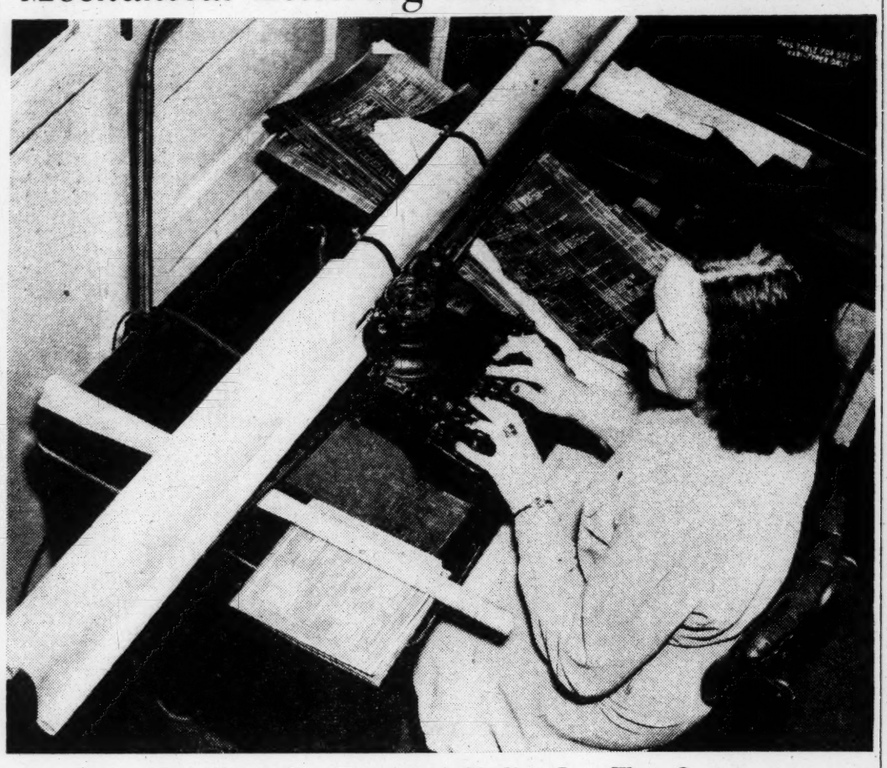
Mr. Morton said that under terms of the agreement, the boarders, who struck for a salary increase of 10 per cent, would work under the same wage scale in effect when they went on strike and a survey of wages and rates prevailing in comparable competitive mills would be undertaken. One survey will be made by a union committee and another by the United States Conciliation Service.

Houston, Texas—As punishment for quitting work early, 300 employees of the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation are being laid off for three days, Arthur Stout, general manager, reported. "There will be no stoppage of work due to the layoff," he said. "The other men will carry on."

War Pledge

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—A pledge to meet all additional needs of the armed forces of the has been given President Roosevelt complete annihilation" of the Axis United Nations to "guarantee the and Prime Minister Winston Churchill by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mechanical Lettering Eliminates Bottleneck



Vari-Typer Cuts Five Days' Work to Less Than One

Here is a machine which reduces to half a day work that formerly required a draftsman from four to five days to complete. It is called a vari-typer composing machine and is used for lettering of drawings of airplanes, tanks, guns, and ships in advance of production. Behind each part of each piece of war equipment there is at least one blueprint. In some cases there are dozens. In the aggregate there are mountains. It takes 30 tons of blueprints to make a battleship. Such a simple assembly as a shell requires 50 prints. When industry undertook the job of arming the United States and others of the United Nations, managers faced this bottleneck in production: how to speed up the processing of blueprints. Valuable time was lost after the completion of drawings by the time-consuming job of lettering specifications by hand. It was impossible to do the lettering on a typewriter because of the size of the tracing sheets, six feet or more. Through the ingenuity of the technical staff at the Ralph C. Coxhead Corporation, New York, manufacturers of the Vari-Typer Composing Machine, this bottleneck was eliminated. Now lettering of drawings is done mechanically. Work which formerly took as much as 40 hours of a draftsman's time is now done by a typist in four hours.

War Thins Ranks at College Graduations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. — The war has made college graduation processions on hundreds of American campuses much shorter this year than in other years.

Hundreds of men and women seniors who were to have marched in caps and gowns in the Commencement exercises throughout the country are in military service or on the production front in war industries, E. E. Crabb, president of Investors Syndicate here, declares.

"Six out of seven American colleges, universities and technical schools reported that some of their men seniors had left before graduation to join the colors," Mr. Crabb said in discussing preliminary results of a national survey made by Investors Syndicate. A total of 324 schools have replied to the questionnaire to date.

"Thirty schools lost 25 per cent or more of their seniors to the Army, Navy or Marines long before graduation day arrived, the survey showed. A total of 248 additional schools lost from 1 to 25 per cent of their seniors to the armed forces.

"Slightly more than one-third of the schools declared that some of their women seniors—as many as 10 per cent or more of the graduating class in a number of instances—had left before graduation for work in war industries."

More Await Graduation

Of the men and women seniors who remain to receive their diplomas, many will enter war activities immediately after graduation, Mr. Crabb added.

"Ten out of every eleven schools which answered the query said they would be able to supply some of the demands of war industries for men graduates," he declared. "More than 90 per cent of the schools said they could fill some of the requests for women graduates made by war industries.

"Many of the colleges also reported that they could supply some of the nonwar demands for both their men and women graduates."

Investors Syndicate, in its sixth successive annual post-Easter national survey of American colleges, technical schools and universities, this year asked 12 questions designed to reveal the war role and war problems of institutions of higher learning, other than specialized schools such as military academies and theological seminaries.

The questionnaires heretofore have sought only to assay the supplies of talent available because Investors Syndicate each year employs many graduates in its field staffs and offices.

One of the questions asked this year was, "What percentage of your 1942 graduation class (men only) did you lose to the armed services prior to graduation, either through enlistment or draft? What was the percentage of women who left for war work?"

Only 46, or one seventh of the 324 schools furnishing information, lost no men seniors to the armed forces prior to graduation. The number of women who left for war work was much smaller, with nearly two thirds of the schools, or 202, reporting that none of their women seniors had left.

Reports on Supply

Another question addressed to these institutions asked, "What percentage of the demands upon your graduating class will you be able to supply to war industries and to nonwar industries or commercial fields?"

A little more than half of the replying institutions, according to Mr. Crabb, said they would be able to fill 25 per cent or more of the demands of war industries for their June, 1942, men graduates. The report adds:

"Women graduates, according to 130 colleges, will fill part of war industries' demands. About three fifths of these schools will be able to furnish 25 per cent or more of such calls, but two fifths of the group will not be able, at the maximum, to fill more than 20 per cent of the demands by war industries. Only 24 of the 154 institutions replying were unable to fill any positions for women offered by war industries.

"About 90 per cent of the responding colleges reported they could supply some of the demands for nonwar industrial or commercial employment for their men graduates. About 19 out of 20 replying institutions expressed their ability to fill some non-war positions offered to their women graduates."

On Sugar-Ration Card Iowa Cow to Get 13 Pounds

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, June 8 (AP)—Elsie, a cow, received her sugar ration card here today.

Elsie's application was accompanied by a veterinarian's prescription. The sugar board allowed her 13 pounds of brown sugar.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc., June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 5; Aug. 2.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., July 5; Aug. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on July 5.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16.

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, July 5; Aug. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150 kc, on June 21; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; June 14, 28; July 5, 19; Aug. 2, 16, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on June 21, July 19, Aug. 16.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Brantford: Brantford Collegiate Institute, 3:15 p. m., June 14.

United States

California

El Segundo: El Segundo High School Auditorium, Main Street and Mariposa Avenue, 8 p. m., June 20.
Fontana: Fontana Community Church, Sierra Avenue and Upland Street, 8 p. m., June 18.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., June 18.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., June 19.
San Francisco (auspices Seventh Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, California and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., June 16.
San Luis Obispo: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., June 18.

Colorado

Rocky Ford: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 19.

Illinois

Beardstown: First Congregational Church, Third and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., June 18.

Indiana

Franklin: Armory, South Main Street, 8 p. m., June 19.

Kansas

Wichita (First Church): Auditorium, University of Wichita, 1845 Fairmount Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 14.

Massachusetts

Fairhaven (auspices First Church, New Bedford): Fairhaven Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., June 14.

Michigan

Birmingham: Baldwin High School, Maple and Chester, 8 p. m., June 16.
Marquette: Church Edifice, Ridge and Blaker Streets, 3:30 p. m., June 14.

Minnesota

Excelsior: Excelsior High School, 8 p. m., June 16.

New Jersey

Morristown: Morristown High School Auditorium, Early Street and Atno Avenue, 8 p. m., June 14.

New York

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., June 15.
Liberty: Liberty Theater, 3:15 p. m., June 14.
Newark: High School Auditorium, West Miller Street, 8 p. m., June 18.
New York (Second Church: Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., June 15.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., June 14. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Ohio

Celina: Celina High School Auditorium, East Livingston Street, 3 p. m., June 14.

Pennsylvania

Beaver Falls: Carnegie Auditorium, Thirteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, 3:15 p. m., June 14.
Pittsburgh (Second Church): The Grotto, 107 East Montgomery Avenue, near Federal Street, N. S., 8:15 p. m., June 16.

Washington

Seattle (Joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 20

Wisconsin

Delavan: Baptist Church, 3 p. m., June 14.
Milwaukee (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2915 North Sherman Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 16.

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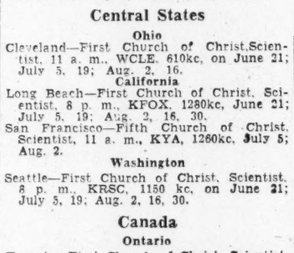

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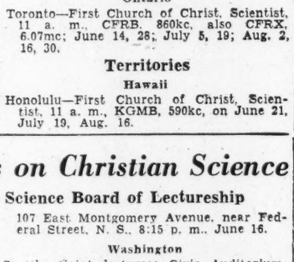
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Means of Combating Subs Increasing

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Following is the text of the Navy-approved statement issued by Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Naval Affairs Committee on the anti-submarine campaign:

Hearing of House Naval Affairs Committee on the subject of anti-submarine warfare.

On Wednesday, June 3, 1942, at the request of Chairman Vinson, Vice Admiral Russell Willson, USN, chief of staff to Admiral King, commander in chief, United States Fleet, appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee in executive session to discuss the general aspects of the Naval war effort and in particular, anti-submarine warfare.

Confidence

As a result of this discussion, Chairman Vinson and the Naval Committee feel that they may properly communicate to the country a feeling of confidence in the Navy and in its conduct of anti-submarine warfare, which has recently been the cause of much discussion and concern.

It should be made clear to the country that the anti-submarine warfare which has been so forcibly brought to its attention by the loss of vessels on the Atlantic and the Gulf seaboard, is but one phase of world wide naval and military warfare. The country at large sees the anti-submarine problem, but it does not know and cannot realize the other demands which confront the Navy in nearly every part of the world. There are those who lacking such knowledge, nevertheless believe that our military effort is too widespread and should be concentrated in fewer areas. The distribution of our war effort in the last analysis rests with General Marshall and Admiral King, under the President; as regards the Navy it is obvious that Admiral King has more information and more experience on which to base decisions in such matters than has any other person. As an example of such decisions, concerning submarine warfare, there is the question of having a number of escort vessels inadequate to fully protect both troop transports and coastal cargo vessels. Who shall say that the decision as to dividing these craft has not been sound, when it is realized that so far we have not lost a soldier of the many thousand sent overseas.

We hear of the success of the English in driving the submarine from their home waters. Few people realize, however, that their effort in this regard is now in its third year, that the British Isles would fit comfortably into the Gulf of Mexico, and that a concentration in our sea frontiers, of air, surface and shore installations such as obtain in the British Isles would require that our present resources be multiplied by ten, and our training and experience in less but similar proportion.

Four Essentials

The defeat of the submarine menace involves four essentials—organization, material, personnel and training.

An organization cannot be suddenly built up and expanded fifty fold with smoothness and full efficiency. However, the anti-submarine warfare organization has now passed through its period of growing pains, is well established and is functioning effectively. Vice-Admiral Andrews at New York is in charge of the Eastern sea frontier, Rear Admiral Kauffman at Miami is in charge of the Gulf sea frontier and Vice-Admiral Hoover at San Juan, of the Caribbean sea frontier. In each of these frontiers there is unity of command vested in the Navy over all Army aircraft engaged in anti-submarine warfare and the Army and Navy are established together in joint operational centers. The Army is co-operating wholeheartedly.

The tools of anti-submarine warfare are planes, ships and special equipment. In general, the Navy is proud of the progress of its shipbuilding program. Unfortunately, the only types in which it is not well ahead of schedule are those most needed in combatting submarines. Despite all-out effort on the Navy's part, the Deisel engine and small ship capacity of the country could not be expanded sufficiently and in the desired time. Delivery of such craft, however, is under way and from now on they will be available in increasing numbers. The special anti-submarine equipment in these craft is another problem which has held us back, but it is approaching a more satisfactory condition. A similar problem appears in planes, but this situation is likewise rapidly improving. There has been criticism that the Navy has not taken full advantage of all the pleasure craft, fishing boats and small planes for search, lookout, rescue, etc. The figures in this matter have been placed before the committee and it is satisfied that such criticism is, in general, not justified. The value of such auxiliary means is generally overestimated. All larger vessels of real value have long since been taken over and are now in use in the Navy.

Adequate Training

As regards personnel, the anti-submarine effort has had the same problem of all other naval expansions—first, to get the officers and men and then to train them to go to sea. In the case of the anti-submarine personnel, however, this training has to proceed far into a complicated and highly specialized field. The British experience, which has been made unreservedly available to our Navy, indicates that adequate training is the most important of all the essential elements of success in beating the submarine. In this field, the Navy has been commendably forehanded, but only now is the training system beginning to pay dividends.

In dealing with submarines we have a tough and clever enemy and it does not pay to be unduly optimistic. However, the fact remains that in the past few weeks the submarine has largely withdrawn from our eastern seaboard and is operating farther at sea. This works to our advantage—as does the great element of time, which has now begun to run in our favor. The enemy is building more submarines but he cannot build them in the proportion we are increasing our means of combatting them.

The committee has full confidence that we shall defeat the submarine.

Jewish Affairs Council Is Formed

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Formation of the Advisory Council on European-Jewish affairs by leaders in exile of Jewish communities in countries under Axis domination is announced.

The new organization, whose members have either an expressed or tacit mandate from their communities, will act in behalf of those communities and, in association with the World Jewish Congress, will develop plans for obtaining equal rights for them in postwar reconstruction.

A conference of Jewish leaders, from which announcement of the Council's formation came, adopted a resolution asking the United Nations to provide in any preliminary truce, armistice, treaty or treaties for abolition of all anti-Jewish measures, the unrestricted right of refugees to return home, restoration or restitution of Jewish property and the insertion of legal guarantees against anti-Jewish discrimination.

Indian Heads for College

NYA

William J. Cook

Mohawk Indian of Hogansburg, N. Y., who expects to enter Dartmouth College in September. Here he is building a typical Iroquois bark Long House.

Mohawk Youth Aids Boys To Understand Indian Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOGANSBURG, N. Y.—A young Mohawk, William J. Cook of the St. Regis Reservation here, expects to enter Dartmouth College in September, unless the war changes his plans.

Although Dartmouth provides tuition for any well qualified Indian, there must be money for board, books, and incidentals. So during the winter Mr. Cook earns whatever he can after school hours, besides planning his summer schedule for the Timberlake Camp for Boys, Vermont, where he soon returns as Senior Counselor for the third season, with his young brother Donald, an able assistant.

At Camp Timberlake Mr. Cook has an Indian Village in an ideal setting as there is a lake as well as a brook close by. He constructed the village himself, during the two summers he spent here, and a main feature is the roomy wigwam of white birch bark which, as he says, "sleeps six boys and myself."

Last June Mr. Cook was bugler when he attended the Indian Counselors' Training Camp in the Adirondacks, and was also awarded the honor of being rated the most outstanding boy in camp. He takes his duties at Camp Timberlake seriously, instructs the boys in all phases of campcraft, such as camping out and firebuilding. He also directs an athletic program which includes lacrosse, a game the Iroquois have played from time immemorial. And Mr. Cook here explains that the name "Iroquois" applies to all the Six Indian Nations of which the Mohawks are one.

He has an arts and crafts class where the boys learn to make Indian moccasins and splint baskets from the black ash. On the cultural side he teaches the boys Iroquois songs which they sing at the weekly grand Council Fire in the Indian Village, to which the whole camp come as guests. Historical legends are then dramatically enacted and the boys "converse" in sign language. Mr. Cook also tells them the Indian names of the constellations and during their daytime walks the boys learn to recognize the bird calls and to classify roots and herbs, flowers, shrubs and trees.

"Perhaps," he concluded, "my most important function is to serve as a respected, intimate friend of each boy, with the purpose of ironing out any kinks in his character. And at the end of the season, boys, who have thought of Indians only as savages, go home and pass on to their parents the truth about the American Indians who are doing their part so splendidly in the present war."

Undetected Bomb Kills 19 Londoners

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—An undetected German bomb that long lay unexploded was the cause of the blast which wrecked a large area of the Elephant and Castle District of London yesterday, the Government announced.

The casualties were raised to 19 killed and 59 injured. Scores of families were left homeless.

The bomb must have been there at least since May 10, 1941, the date of the last attack on the area.

Brian Bell

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Brian Bell, who passed on here today, was chief of the Washington Bureau of the Associated Press and was known by newspapermen from coast to coast.

A native of South Carolina, Mr. Bell had headed the Washington office of the Associated Press since Jan. 1, 1939, after serving in Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco. He was a member of the Staff of the State, Columbia, S. C., for 15 years before joining the Associated Press in 1924. He was widely known a few years ago as a sports writer.

In New York, Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, commented:

"The noblest character with whom I have ever been associated is gone with the passing of Brian Bell. I could refer to the great loss to the Associated Press to which he was ardently devoted. I could tell of how he excelled as a writer, editor and administrator and of the large responsibilities that he has carried so well.

"But when one thinks of Brian Bell, one thinks first of a great human being who loved his fellow man—a friend to each person who was fortunate enough to know him. A great newspaper man, yes, but one could go the world around and not find a friend who can take his place. The world is going to be sadder for those of us who knew him."

Moses H. Grossman

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Moses Henry Grossman, who passed on here yesterday, was founder of the Arbitration Society of America and Honorary President of the American Arbitration Association.

One of the founders of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation which restored Jefferson's home at Monticello, Va., Mr. Grossman was Vice-President and Director of the Foundation. He was a former President of the Alumni Association of the New York University Law School, and a Director of the American Law Institute, the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and the American Society of International Law.

A native New Yorker, he served as a City Magistrate in 1918 and for a time was a criminal lawyer. In 1922 he developed the idea of commercial arbitration to relieve courts of a vast amount of litigation. The Association he founded has been expanded to cover international business disputes.

He was the sponsor of a plan for savings bank life insurance and fought for its legal adoption in New York State from 1923 until he succeeded in 1938.

A member of the bar in California, Washington, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan and Hawaii, he was also a Director of the American Judicature Society.

Court Rules Overtime Pay Status Open

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the Federal Wage-Hour Act does not require extra payment for overtime to employees whose fixed weekly salary is large enough to meet the minimum wage requirements of the legislation and whose hourly wage is fixed by contract.

Associate Justice James F. Byrnes delivered the 5 to 4 opinion which overruled the Government's contention that overtime compensation under these conditions should be based on an hourly wage computed by dividing the weekly salary by the number of hours worked, regardless of how much the weekly salary exceeded the amount required by the Act.

The opinion applied specifically to the A. H. Belo Corporation, publisher of the Dallas Morning News and owner of radio station WFAA.

"When employer and employee," Mr. Justice Byrnes said, "have agreed upon an arrangement which has proven mutually satisfactory we should not upset it and approve an inflexible and artificial interpretation of the Act which finds no support in its text and which as a practical matter eliminates the possibility of steady income to employees with irregular hours."

"Regular Rate" Undefined

Mr. Justice Byrnes said Congress failed to provide a definition of "regular rate" of pay under the Wage-Hour Act and that the company was within its rights in negotiating a regular hourly rate with its employees.

"Presumably Congress refrained from attempting such a definition," Mr. Justice Byrnes said, "because the employment relationships to which the Act would apply were so various and unpredictable.

"And that which it was unwise for Congress to do, this court should not do. . . .

"When the question is as close as this one, it is well to follow the Gongressional lead and to afford the fullest possible scope to agreements among the individuals who are actually affected.

"This policy is based upon a common sense recognition of the special problems confronting employer and employee in businesses where the work hours fluctuate from week to week and from day to day.

"Many such employees value the security of a regular weekly income. They want to operate on a family budget, to make commitments for payments on homes and automobiles and insurance."

"Congress has said nothing to prevent this desirable objective. This court should not."

Dissenting Opinion

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, in the dissenting opinion, said that since the Wage-Hour Act provides that "overtime pay must at least equal time and a half the regular rate, employers and employees may not be permitted to contract in avoidance of the statutory requirement."

Joining in Mr. Justice Reed's dissent were Associate Justices Hugh L. Black, William O. Douglas and Frank Murphy.

Mr. Justice Reed said that by the "device" of the Belo contract, "astute management may avoid many of the disadvantages of ordinary overtime, chief of which is a definite increase in the cost of labor as soon as the hours worked exceed the statutory work week."

"If the intention of Congress," Mr. Justice Reed wrote, "is to require at least time and a half for overtime work beyond a fixed maximum number of hours, that intention is frustrated by today's holding."

School Pupils Ready to Aid In California's Coming Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—California school children, most of them too young to enlist in the armed services, will do much to save this State's crops from disaster this summer.

This is the opinion of local representatives of the United States Employment Service, who have just completed the registration of young persons who will be available for work in the fields during the coming vacation.

Catherina Van Ribbink, supervisor of the junior division of the United States Employment Service, announced recently that the high school students in the various towns of San Diego County are "doing a first-class job" in assisting the ranchers in harvesting farm crops.

Meanwhile, San Diego City High School students may be asked to enlist in the intensive recruiting program, now being carried on throughout the State by the Employment Service, to get volunteer farm labor.

The critical situation was, of course, brought to a crisis by the recent evacuation of thousands of Japanese farm hands, combined with the influx of erstwhile workers to the war plants, where they are receiving higher pay.

San Diego City school authorities are anxious to help save the growers from serious loss, and have notified Mrs. Van Ribbink that when the call comes they not only will provide student workers, but also will obtain quickly farming experts to instruct the students in how the specific job at hand is to be done.

Proof that the younger generation is doing something about the production of crops is seen in the example made by the Logan elementary School of San Diego. Under the tutelage of Harold Meek, a teacher, the students of the sixth grade have eight gardens flourishing on a donated lot at Thirtieth Street and National Avenue.

Grown under guidance of the State Agriculture Department bulletins, these victory gardens lean heavily toward the expert pattern.

"We would like to see the man who recently made the remark that California school children don't know an onion from a weed," Mr. Meek said. "We have 32 boys and girls who might even be able to teach some professional farmers a point or two."

Referring to the part that the school pupils in the county towns are playing in helping harvest crops, Mrs. Van Ribbink explained that students must be in school for a minimum of four hours during the regular school day, but when a farmer requests a number of students, a special morning program is arranged so that the volunteer workers can be ready when the farmer calls at noon.

Boy Gardeners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—With many of their boys wearing the uniform of the United States, and living afar in training camps, the farmers living in the valleys of the Puyallup, the Stuck and the Carbon Rivers, the waters of which mingle and flow into Puget Sound at Tacoma, have entered into arrangements with the schools of Tacoma, by which more than 200 boys from the City have each day, gone out into the country, under Government supervision, to work in the berry fields, the gardens, and the orchards in these valleys.

They have pulled weeds, hoed, run hand cultivators, applied commercial fertilizers to the soil; cleared out long chicken houses, to the advantage of the gardens and the berry fields.

And they have labored on the larger fields, which are plowed rather than spaded. They have attended to drainage matters, when too much of rain fell upon the land, and in other ways have helped substantially.

Never before has there been such a need for so many school boys to take a hand on the farms here.

Douglas B-19 Worth the Cost

DAYTON, Ohio, June 8 (AP)—Although it is not expected to be used to bomb Tokyo or Berlin, the Douglas B-19 bomber stationed at Wright Field already has paid for its $3,500,000 cost through contributions to the advancement of plane building.

This was the opinion of Army Air Force officers who disclosed that the huge flying laboratory has been making further test flights over this area for some weeks, following a 14-hour, one-stop flight from March Field, Calif.

"The designing of airplanes still remains an art and has not yet become a science," Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Vanaman, commanding general, Materiel Center, Wright Field, told newsmen before an inspection of the ship.

"The 'cut and try' method of building a plane and flight testing it still remains the only sure way of determining what it will do. From facts we have learned from the B-19 will come other and better tactical ships as big or perhaps even larger."

The air force disclosed that the tips of the 212-foot wing structure are three feet lower when the ship is on the ground than when in flight. The tips sag even more when bright sunlight expands the metal on the wing's top surface.

"We first thought the wing was giving way because of strain from test flights, but after a lot of calculations we found it was just the sun," a spokesman said.

The ship has a fuel capacity of 11,000 gallons, with a range of 7,750 miles.

When delivered to the army the ship contained about 10 miles of electrical wiring. Since then another mile has been added. Its bomb capacity is 18 tons, and it used as a troop transport it could carry 125 men.

But the huge ship is a laboratory, not an instrument of battle, General Vanaman emphasized.

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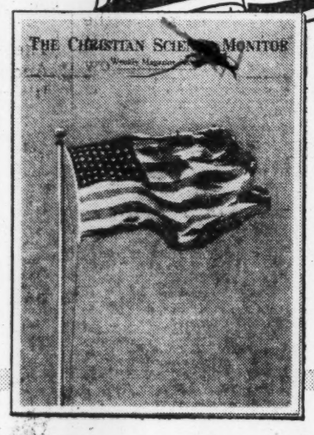

JUNE 13, 1942

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A Toy Mouse and a Queen

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco

With pictures by Margaret Platt

Part One

Every morning except Saturday, when breakfast was over and after Papa had put on his tall silk hat and gone to the City, Miss Mortlock came to give the two little girls their lessons. Miss Mortlock was nice. She had fair hair and a nose that was always pink in winter, and she wore a silver brooch that was shaped like a thistle and set with polished stones, red and green and gray. Miss Mortlock said they were Scotch pebbles.

Chris did hard lessons. English history and geography and "dates" and the Book of Knowledge. Miss Mortlock set sums for her on a slate, long rows and rows of figures, and while Chris was working them out Emmy had her lesson.

Emmy was learning to read. Miss Mortlock taught her from a book with a blue and gold cover, called "Reading Without Tears." It was not a good name for it at all, because Emmy cried very often. Some of the pages were all smudged where she had wept over them.

Each page had a picture at the top and words in big print underneath. "The cat sat on the mat. Ben has a fat hen. Ben's hen can run."

F-a-t Spells—

Miss Mortlock would ask, "What does f-a-t spell?"

And Emmy would look at the picture on top and say "Hen."

"No, dear, you aren't paying attention. H-e-n spells hen. Now try again. If a-t spells 'at,' what does f-a-t spell? F-f-f—?"

But Miss Mortlock could f-f-f all she liked. Poor Emmy would stare obediently, scuffing her feet on the carpet. She knew all her letters apart, but when they were put together they just didn't make sense. Not to Emmy. And soon she would begin to blink and all those nasty black letters would go together on the page and a big tear roll down in the middle of them, until Miss Mortlock said,

"Now you take the book and look at it all by yourself, and when you think you know what F-a-t spells come and tell me."

Then she would take Chris's slate and look at the answers in the back of the arithmetic book, and mark a big R after each sum. Sometimes she marked an X instead, and then Chris had to work that sum all over again.

On the whole Emmy's reading did not get along very fast.

When Emmy's lesson was over, she sat on a footstool by Miss Mortlock's side and did wool-work. She was making a kettle holder for Mama's birthday, of little colored squares worked in wool on white canvas. Some of the squares were uneven and some of them were grubby where Emmy had had to pick the stitches out and do them over, but it was going to look very pretty all the same. There was purple and blue and green and yellow, twelve stitches to each square. When it was all finished Miss Mortlock was going to line it for her, and sew a silk cord all round with a loop to hang it up by.

Chris's Lessons

Sticking her blunt needle in and out through the holes in the canvas, Emmy listened to Chris's lessons. By listening every morning, she got to know almost as much about them as Chris herself did. Once when Miss Mortlock asked "When was the Battle of Hastings?" Emmy said "Ten sixty six" right out without thinking, and Chris and Miss Mortlock laughed. Emmy didn't think it was very funny.

When lessons were over they went for a walk with Nanny before dinner. Not in the park; that was for afternoons, when there was plenty of time. Morning walks were around the streets, generally to do shopping. But there was plenty to see even in the streets. There were shop windows to look at, when Nanny wasn't in a hurry; Miss Timkins' and the china shop and the dairy with the gilded plaster cow in the window and the white china hen, life-size, sitting on a bowl of new laid eggs. Chris and Emmy chose what they would each like, if they could have it, and sometimes they squabbled, because each wanted the same thing, and Nanny would say, "Come along now, do, we can't stand here all day."

Emmy's "Children"

Even the streets which had no shops were nice, especially in spring. For nearly all the houses had front gardens with shrubs and trees in them, and fallen blossoms drifted over the railings to the sidewalk, pink horsechestnut blossoms, turning faintly brown around their crinkled petals; and double may, like tiny pink-and-white roses, almond-scented; and snowy privet that you could scoop up by the handful when Nanny wasn't looking and carry home in your pocket to make doll's rice pudding.

Emmy usually walked with her two arms held stiffly out on either side. It looked peculiar, but neither Chris nor Nanny minded. They knew that Emmy was leading her make-believe children by the hand, one on either side. But when they came to a street crossing or a crowded pavement Emmy had to let one of her children go and hold Nanny's hand instead.

One day, not long after the monkey man came, Nanny said, "Hurry up, children. We're going up the High Street this morning."

Hurrying wasn't so easy. Both Chris and Emmy wore high buttoned boots, and after Chris had buttoned her own boots she had to do up Emmy's too, because Emmy's fingers could not manage the long button-hook.

Chris sighed, "If only you wouldn't hold your foot so stiff the buttons would go in easier."

Nanny was pinning on her black straw hat in front of the mirror. Two long pins went in, one on each side. Then she counted over the change in her purse. She looked the two little girls up and down. She straightened Chris's hat and gave a little tug to Emmy's coat in the back. "Now we're ready."

(To be continued next Monday)

Emmy was leading her make-believe children by the hand, one on either side.

The Wind At His Pranks

The Wind was in a boisterous mood. He had broken up the clouds' party, and sent them scattering in all directions. He must have upset them very much for their tears were beginning to fall quite quickly, and some of them splashed against the window panes.

Marigold was looking out of the window, watching the wind at his tricks.

"He's very mischievous today," she said to herself.

Suddenly she stopped and listened. The wind seemed to be rushing round and round the house, rattling the windows and trying the doors. Then all at once he opened the door just a little and came in. Marigold couldn't see him but she knew he was there, because he lifted up the corners of the carpets and moved the curtains.

"What are you doing and why are you so mischievous today?" Marigold asked him.

The Wind laughed carelessly.

The Sun's Way

"I've been having a great game with the clouds," he said. "It's quite time they were scattered. We've had enough of their gatherings all the winter and enough of their tears too. They always make a fuss when they can't have things just as they want them."

"That's not the way to scatter the clouds," Marigold answered. "When you chase them they go for a time, but they always come back again when you are not about."

"How should it be done, then?" the Wind asked.

"The way the sun does it, of course. When he comes out the clouds go at once, and they don't return while he is shining."

The Wind pretended he wasn't listening.

"Did you hear me last night?" he went on. "I shook the trees, rocked the house, and blew the smoke down the chimneys. It was great fun."

"Nobody thought it was fun but you," Marigold told him. "Can't you do something useful instead?"

The wind thought for a moment. "What could I do?" he asked.

News of Spring

"You could wake up the spring flowers and ring the flower-bells to tell the country that summer is on the way. But you would have to blow gently or the bells might break."

"That's a good idea," the Wind agreed.

"Then you could dry up the long grass in the meadows and the boggy patches in the woods," Marigold continued. "It's easier to pick flowers when it isn't too wet. There are quite a number of ways in which you could help if you tried."

"Well, I'll think about it," the Wind replied with a whistle, and before Marigold could say any more he had blown away.

"He's not a bad fellow really," she thought. "I'm sure he doesn't mean to be so rough. He's just full of fun, that's all."

Marigold ran to the window to see if the Wind was anywhere about. Yes, the daffodil buds were nodding, so he must be there. She pushed the window wide and leaning out sang as loudly as she could, hoping he would hear:

"The wind is blowing fast today
And chasing all the clouds away.
It's waking up the flowers of spring,
In wood and dale I hear them ring.

Bluebells are ringing in the dell,
And hark! I hear the cowslip bell.
Across the heath and on the lee
Harebells are softly calling me."

H. J. W.

When We Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

The children have been so busy for a long time writing for the Peter White Contest, that very few girls and boys have written to the Mail Bag on the page For Children. How many of you now want to make new friends through letters? Write in soon asking us to list your names in the Mail Bag and telling us the things you most enjoy doing. We will publish your names, so that other girls and boys can write to you.

You can send us letters, too, for girls and boys whose names you see printed in the Mail Bag. Here are letters from girls in Evanston, Illinois, and Lansing, Michigan, who would like to make friends with other readers of the page For Children:

Evanston, Illinois

Dear Friends:

I am a little girl, eight years old. I am in the third grade at Oakton School. I collect dolls, play the harmonica and the piano.

I want to know a little farm girl or a boy who lives in Illinois or Wisconsin.

CYNTHIA ANN F.

Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mail Bag:

I would like to have my name put on the Mail Bag list. I am 11 years old and in the 6A grade. I like to knit, sew, roller skate, and swim.

I would like to correspond with girls of my age in Canada, California, and the Canal Zone.

CAROL LEONE S.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask us to publish their names in the Mail Bag should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Gliders Are Easy to Build

Toys We Can Make Ourselves—8

By Ray J. Marran

Illustrated by the Author

Gliders are lots of fun for outdoor play on fine days. Many of them will fly indoors too. There are many simple types of gliders that you can make from paper.

Perhaps the simplest glider is one made from a large-size business envelope. Cut off the gummed flap and, with pencil and ruler, draw the outline of a wing, fuselage and stabilizer, as shown by dotted lines in the illustration. Cut carefully along the dotted lines, with scissors. Fold the flaps that form the wing and stabilizer downward, at right angles to the fuselage strip. Attach a paper clip to the nose of the fuselage, for weight. Cut a rudder from a separate piece of paper, and paste it between the stabilizer flaps; this will help the glider to soar in a straight flight.

Gliders made from old envelopes are excellent indoor flyers, and they can be made to stunt—do loops, turns and zooms—by adjusting the edges of the stabilizer and the rudder. By experimenting you will find out what stunts you can make your glider perform.

Two Other Gliders

To make a glider of another kind, take a piece of stiff paper—an old business letter will do nicely. Fold the paper as shown in the illustration. This type of glider is a good indoor and outdoor flyer and can be made to soar for long distances. It will also perform stunts, if the end tips are bent upward or downward.

A third type of paper glider is also shown in the illustration. Make the folds as shown—letter paper will do for this too—and attach a paper clip to the front end for weight.

After you have had practice with paper gliders, try making some of light-weight cardboard, with fuselages of balsa wood. You may have to substitute some other light wood for balsa, which is hard to get now.

Here is the pattern: Decide on the length of the wing you want to build, then let its width be one-eighth its length. The fuselage (the stick body) should be three-fourths the length of the wing. The stabilizer should be two-fifths the length of the wing.

Sample Measurements

As a sample, you may make your glider wing 16 inches long and two inches wide, or 24 inches long and three inches wide. The fuselage for a 16-inch wing should be 12 inches long; for a 24-inch wing, the fuselage should be 18 inches long. The stabilizer for a glider with a 16-inch wing should be six and one half inches long; and the stabilizer for a glider with a 24-inch wing should be nine and two-thirds inches long. An easy way to calculate the width of the stabilizer for a glider is to make it from ¼ inch to ½ inch narrower than the width of the wing. The glider's rudder should be exactly one-half the size and the shape of the stabilizer.

After you have made the parts for your glider—be sure to measure them carefully—attach the wing over the front end of the fuselage and hold it in position with a rubber band.

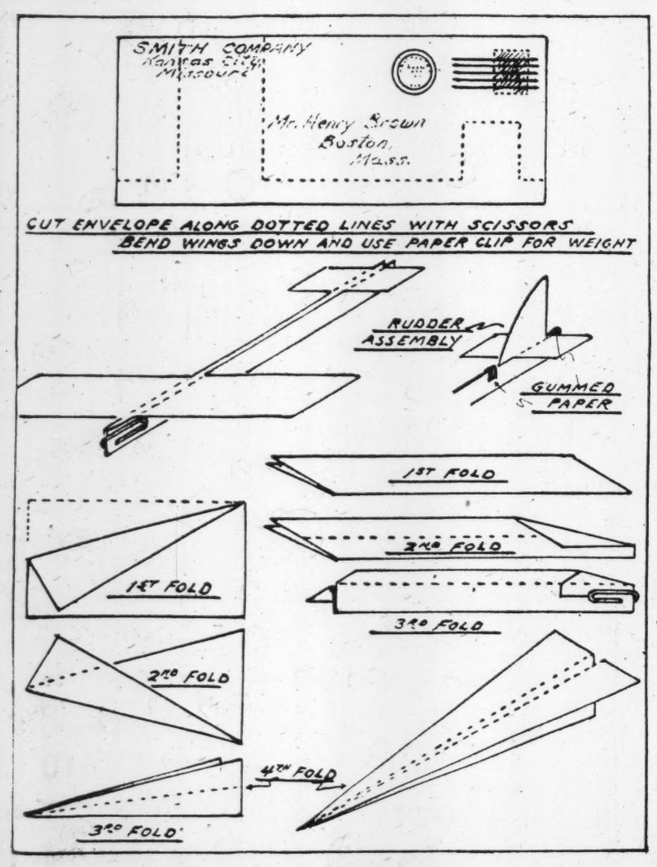
Attach the stabilizer and the rudder to the fuselage tail by slipping the edges into slots cut in the fuselage.

Balance your finished glider by holding it at each wing tip, and add weight to the nose (artist's modeling clay or soft putty is excellent for weight) until the glider hangs level in this position.

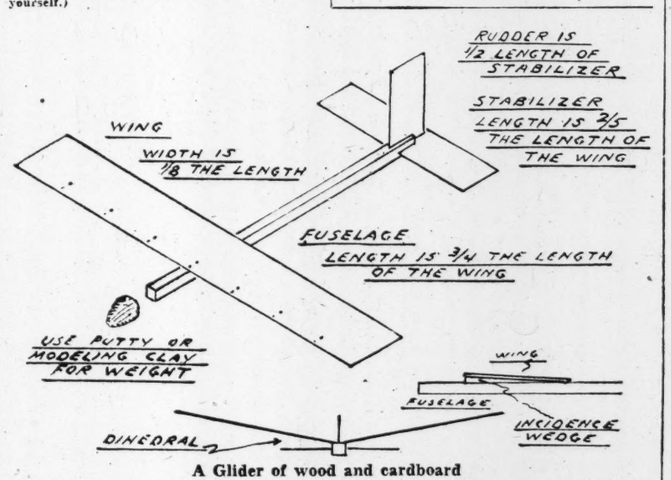
You can make your glider soar long distances and perform stunts, by experimenting. Every time you toss a glider into the air watch it closely. Note how it soars in flight. If it zooms upward move the wing back. If it dives move the wing forward. Keep adjusting the wing until the glider soars in a long, straight flight.

If you want your glider to make longer flights, raise the front edge of the wing one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch, with a wedge of wood. This slight raise gives the wing what is known as the angle of incidence. You can also improve the level flight of your glider by giving the wing dihedral. Dihedral is the V-shaped angle the wings form when their tips are raised.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for another toy you can make for yourself.)



These gliders are made of paper


RUDDER IS 1/2 LENGTH OF STABILIZER
STABILIZER LENGTH IS 2/5 THE LENGTH OF THE WING
WING
WIDTH IS 1/8 THE LENGTH
FUSELAGE LENGTH IS 3/4 THE LENGTH OF THE WING
USE PUTTY OR MODELING CLAY FOR WEIGHT
WING
FUSELAGE
DIHEDRAL
INCIDENCE WEDGE

A Glider of wood and cardboard

Whim

Growing tired of weather
Opening all its doors,
To winter, summer, spring,
And then to fall . . .
And deciding that summer
Should alone be free . . .
I locked the others in,
Then threw away the key!

HILDA CONKLING

I'd Like to Know

Is an echo short or tall?
Why does it answer when we call?
Does it wear a bright red feather?
Is it out in stormy weather?
If we should meet it on a hill,
Would it speak or just be still?
Is it big, or is it small?
Does it like to have us call "H-e-l-l-o"?
I'd like to know!

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

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After June 15, write Idyllwild, Calif.

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LEELANAU
BOOKLET
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Paul W. Calhoun, Director, 5906 Pulaski Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

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ON THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S PAGE

Lou Finney Gives Exhibition of Clutch Hitting During Fenway Park Stand

Hale America Golf Test Is Paced by Bobby Jones

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—With his swing as smooth as Dixie molasses, Bob Jones trimmed five strokes off par as he set the pace yesterday for the Hale America national open golf qualifiers at eight courses scattered throughout the United States.

Yesterday's meets and the four played Friday and Saturday determined 76 of the 105 contestants who will compete at Chicago June 18 to 21 for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society and the USO. Los Angeles qualifying for four places started today, while 22 top-flight shotmakers and crooner Bing Crosby are eligible by invitation. In addition the field will include two Canadians who qualified recently at Toronto.

Jones, although exempt from qualifying, played the East Lake course for fun and banged out a 71-67 card to go with his 67 of Saturday. That gave him 205 and a six-stroke edge over his nearest Atlanta rival, Buck White of Memphis.

May Fails

Brownie May, the 22-year-old steelworker whose 69 at Buffalo Saturday was one of the day's best, treated himself to a 77-79 yesterday and failed to make the grade.

Frank Commisso of Rochester, N. Y., topped the qualifiers there with a 69-71 for a 211-aggregate. Biggest surprise of the day at Buffalo, however, was the elimination of Sam Parks, 1935 open king, who lost in a play-off for the seventh and last berth allotted the district.

Ed Furgol, public links sharpshooter, lifted himself from seventh in the Detroit field at the end of Saturday's play to take the medal. He added a 68-71 to his previous 72 for a 221. Weather conditions sent all the scores at the Motor City above par, Al Watrous qualifying with 224 and Rod Munday, the Toledo pro, needing 226.

Three pros made the grade at Dallas, with lanky Ray Gafford of Fort Worth setting the pace with a three-over-par 213.

Beat Out Nelson

Bob Gutwein, youthful pro, was the pacemaker for the huge field at Cincinnati with an aggregate of 211 for the 54 holes, just one stroke more than Byron Nelson needed in going the distance in an exhibition.

Most of the fireworks there, however, was saved for a play-off in which three golfers sought the last two berths.

Fred Gronauer of Indianapolis sank a 45-foot putt to birdie the first hole and gain one of the slots but Billy Burke of Cleveland and Art Smith of Cincinnati played on even terms until the fifth. Then Burke chipped in from 45 feet out to win.

Denver Pacer

Charles Lind paced the Denver field with a 214, one stroke over regulation figures.

Harry Cooper's 212 was good enough to win the medal at Minneapolis and George Whitehead's 235 was the best at Tulsa although Henry Picard of Oklahoma City, exempt from qualifying, chalked up 210 in an exhibition.

The New England district, which held its qualifying test Friday at only 36 holes, was led by the N. E. amateur champion, Ted Bishop, with 71-71—142. Ed Burke of Hamden, Conn., at 145 won the only other qualifying spot.

Boston Batting

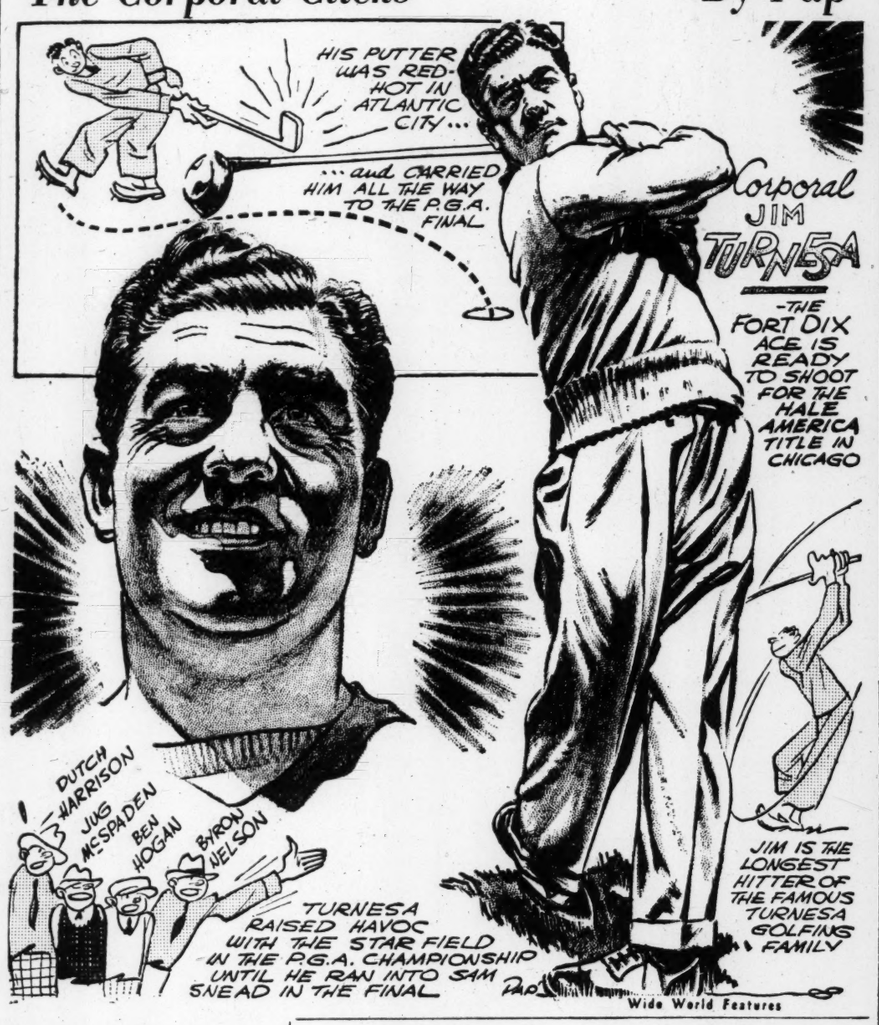
Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Cronin	32	4	13	2	11	.406
Doerr	168	20	60	9	41	.375
Pesky	183	34	60	0	14	.328
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Williams	173	47	56	15	57	.324
Di Maggio	196	41	60	6	17	.306
Tabor	187	23	52	1	22	.278
Fox	139	23	37	0	27	.266
Peacock	91	6	22	0	6	.242
Conroy	80	7	17	1	7	.213
Finney	67	10	12	0	6	.179
Lupien	68	8	12	0	2	.176
Campbell	6	3	1	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Lombardi	118	16	39	6	18	.331
Tobin	47	7	15	5	8	.319
Klutiz	77	9	24	0	12	.312
Holmes	215	15	61	2	11	.284
Fernandez	207	26	56	3	25	.271
Wanee	143	21	38	0	15	.266
Miller	216	23	57	4	17	.264
Gremp	71	7	18	2	8	.254
Ross	67	7	17	2	10	.254
Roberge	8	1	2	0	0	.250
West	157	17	38	6	19	.242
Sisti	153	23	37	4	21	.242
Demaree	112	11	26	1	15	.232
Cuccinello	50	1	11	0	5	.220
Cooney	85	12	17	0	2	.200
Masi	27	8	4	0	3	.148

The Corporal Clicks —By Pap'


HIS PUTTER WAS RED-HOT IN ATLANTIC CITY...
...and CARRIED HIM ALL THE WAY TO THE P.G.A. FINAL
Corporal JIM TURNESA
-THE FORT DIX ACE IS READY TO SHOOT FOR THE HALE AMERICA TITLE IN CHICAGO
DUTCH HARRISON
JUG McSPADEN
BEN HOGAN
BYRON NELSON
TURNESA RAISED HAVOC WITH THE STAR FIELD IN THE P.G.A. CHAMPIONSHIP UNTIL HE RAN INTO SAM SNEAD IN THE FINAL
JIM IS THE LONGEST HITTER OF THE FAMOUS TURNESA GOLFING FAMILY
PAP
Wide World Features

With a background of only an occasional round of golf near Trenton and a bit of practice at the Fort Dix driving range and putting green, Corp. Jim Turnesa stepped out and stole the show from the big name professionals in the P. G. A. qualifying tests at Seaview. Thanks to a red-hot putter, he was seven under par going into the 15th hole on the first round. Even after losing his touch and three-putting three of the last four greens, Turnesa scored a 67. In the match play which followed, Jimmy upset Dutch Harrison and Jug McSpaden. And then he faced Ben Hogan.

We had the good fortune to referee Turnesa's match with Hogan and watched his putter pour them in from all distances. His defeat of Hogan was a startling upset. The starter hinted that Byron Nelson would make short order of the Little Corporal the following day when he asked that we referee the match.

It was a thrilling match, featured by Nelson's failure to drop an 18-inch putt on the 36th green to win, and Turnesa's eventual triumph on the next hole. On the way back to the clubhouse Turnesa shyly offered the ball he had used on the final hole: "Would you take this as a souvenir? It was nice of you to go along with us."

Harvard Elects

The Harvard varsity baseball team has elected F. Barton Harvey, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., second baseman, as captain for next season.

Eastern Golf Clubs Falter Due to War

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Golf clubs, particularly in the eastern gas rationing area, already are seriously feeling the effects of the nation's war effort. Almost in a body the members of some clubs have stopped paying their dues.

"I don't know how long we will be able to keep our courses in top shape, or even keep running, with the loss of this revenue," said the President of one big club.

Count on Dues

"Dues, of course, are what we count on year in and year out to pay for the tremendous upkeep of a plant like ours, and the money hasn't been coming in for the last two months. Actual play has fallen off only about 50 per cent, but that would be mainly the worry of our professional if the members keep up their dues.

"Perhaps it will straighten out soon. I think, or rather, hope, that a lot of the fellows simply have been too busy or had too many other things on their minds to think of club payments. But unless they get around to it soon we're going to have trouble meeting our pay roll."

Transportation Item

This is only one more angle of a situation that is beginning to alarm the entire great golfing industry. The fact that "recapped" balls are available and that they virtually are indistinguishable from the regulars doesn't begin to solve the game's manifold problems. Transportation is, of course, the big item.

"Country club golfers simply won't play if they have to carry their own sticks," said Byron Nelson of the Inverness Club at Toledo.

Pro Business Off

A consensus of more than a score of the nation's crack professionals reveals that their business is off around 50 per cent already. Those from the Middle West, incidentally, were equally as doleful as their East Coast compatriots.

The United States Golf Association is being flooded with requests for advice from its member clubs, especially as to means of overcoming the transportation problem. The U. S. G. A. thought for a time of making some general suggestions, but has about decided now that the thing is too big.

Drives In Six Important Runs for Winning Red Sox

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Run your finger down the Red Sox individual batting table. There is Manager Joe Cronin over .400. There are Bobby Doerr, Johnny Pesky and three others over .300. Then come Tabor, Fox and the two catchers in the .200's. Not until the insignificant .179 mark do you come to Lou Finney. Just the same, when you start talking about clutch hitting, no other man on the Fenway Park crew deserves more words than the Alabaman who plays right field.

After waiting impatiently in the batter's box while Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox tried vainly to stall the second half of yesterday's double-header into a 2-all tie, Finney promptly lifted a deep fly to the outfield and Paul Campbell tallied the winning run from third base.

Runs Count

Since the May 31st Fenway date with Washington, Finney has driven in six runs and with them he has won three games. His pinch hit broke up the game with the Senators, tallying two mates. He won the White Sox opener on Friday by pushing across a trio of markers with a single and two outfield flies. And because Lou was able to get a fly ball out of the infield less than 10 seconds from the Sunday law deadline of 6:29, a crowd of 20,061 went home happy. The bases were loaded at the time.

All of which proves that the value of a ball player is not always determined by the size of his batting average. Stationed in right field when Pete Fox injured a toe in batting practice, Finney has played a major role in getting the Red Sox back to third place in the American League. It begins to look like a long summer for Fox, who too was playing fine ball when benched.

Browns Coming

The Sox tomorrow have their newly acquired third spot threatened by the St. Louis Browns. The fast moving westerners play three singles in a row at Fenway and a sweep would put them into the first division. However, Joe Cronin intends to discourage any suggestion of a sweep. In four meetings to date this spring, the Sox and Browns have broken even.

Since the departure of Jimmie Foxx, Tony Lupien has made only three hits and one of them did not leave the infield. To one who looks only at the box scores, it would seem that the former Harvard captain is shirking his duties. But it is a fact that the left-hander has been hitting balls on the nose this month, perhaps as often as any teammate. That they have been lining into the gloves of waiting fielders is a tough break. They should start dropping soon.

Braves Fifth

The disastrous slump of the Braves reached six straight losses yesterday at Cincinnati. They have not won since Tost and Sain combined to beat the Cardinals on June 3. In this bunched National League race a club can slide up and down between second and seventh places quickly, and this morning Casey Stengel was fifth, a lone game in front of the Pirates. A slackened offense has been the cause, chiefly, of the slump. Only Lombardi and Holmes are consistent.

The Braves were scheduled to close their Cincinnati series this afternoon, and tomorrow they open a short, yet crucial, series at Pittsburgh. Stengel meets the Pirates in two singles, the second Wednesday night. With the Buccaneers right on their heels, the Braves need at least an even break to retain their second division leadership.

Briefs: Jimmy Dykes, who used every known trick to stall yesterday here, has protested the second game of the twin bill with the Red Sox . . . After he had called in Jake Wade from the bull pen, Jim tried to change pitchers again before the southpaw had thrown a ball, on the grounds that the wrong hurler had come in . . . The charge is laughable, of course . . . But the tactics made a farce of the game . . . Newsome and Wagner were the winning pitchers . . . Homers by Doerr and Tabor salvaged the opener in the last of the ninth, with Ted Lyons the victim . . . Stengel has had to bench Nanny Fernandez for a combination of light hitting and poor fielding.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	36	12	.750	
Detroit	30	26	.536	10
Boston	26	23	.531	10½
Cleveland	27	24	.529	10½
St. Louis	28	26	.519	11
Washington	21	31	.412	17
Chicago	19	31	.380	18
Philadelphia	21	35	.375	19

Results June 6

Chicago 3, Boston 1.
New York 3, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 9, Washington 3.
Washington 11, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.

Results June 7

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Boston 3, Chicago 2. (8 inns.)
Detroit 6, Washington 4.
Washington 8, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 5, New York 4.
New York 13, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	37	14	.725	
St. Louis	29	20	.592	7
Cincinnati	27	24	.529	10
New York	26	26	.500	11½
Boston	26	29	.473	13
Pittsburgh	23	28	.451	14
Chicago	23	30	.434	15
Philadelphia	16	36	.308	21½

Results June 6

Cincinnati 8, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1.
New York-St. Louis, postponed.

Results June 7

Cincinnati 6, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 8, Philadelphia 6 (7 innings).
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 4.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3 (10 in'gs).
St. Louis 4, New York 1.
St. Louis 2, New York 0.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Youth Takes Back Seat

Latest pitching averages of the National League shatter that ancient sport's theory: youth must be served. A few fellows to whom boyhood is now a distant memory are doing all right. There is Curt Davis, who at eight wins and one loss has moved into the Ebbets Field spot occupied a year ago by Whit Wyatt. Davis, in setting the Brooklyn mound pace, has pitched only one bad game. He was knocked out by the Pirates before he could retire the side in the first inning.

The Dodger ace has twice hooked up with Chicago's Bill Lee and beaten him each time. The tallies were 6-1 and 2-0. Curt also blanked the Phils and has allowed no more than two runs in any game.

Cincy's Starr

Bill McKechnie's most consistent hurler this spring has been Ray Starr, a 17-year man in pro baseball. In running up his seven and two record, the Cincinnati right-hander has blanked the Cardinals twice and Pittsburgh once. One of his defeats was 2-1 to Bill Lee in 12 innings.

Claude Passeau, with the second division Cubs, has won eight and lost three. He, along with Davis and Starr, should go to 20 victories. Lou Tost of the Braves, a southpaw, with six and two, and Brooklyn's Ed Head, at five and two, are leading the rookie parade.

Kirby Higbe, a big winner in '41, is moving along just above a .500 pace. Ernie White, who chalked up 17 for the Cardinals last year, is far behind the current leaders. Jim Tobin, the Braves' ace, has dropped five straight since the historic afternoon that he hit three home runs in beating the Cubs.

Bonham Moving

Tiny Bonham—he of the fork ball and brilliant control—is stealing most of the mound thunder in the American League. Having won eight and lost one, there is no telling how far he will go supported by the famed Yankee attack and defense. Tommy Bridges has captured seven out of eight for the Tigers and Eldon Auker seven out of 10 for the charging Browns. Washington's Early Wynn has won five in the second division; Jim Bagby seven at Cleveland.

Also up over the half dozen win mark is Roger Wolff, Connie Mack's new knuckleball insurance against a losing streak. Jimmy Dykes has seen Joe Haynes win five out of the bull pen. Missing from the leaders are Chicago's Thorny Lee, the big southpaw who won 22 games a year ago, and Dutch Leonard, whose knuckler bagged 18 for Washington. Al Benton and Ed Smith, big '41 winners, are both out of sight this time.

The junior circuit batting race has developed into a battle of second basemen—Joe Gordon vs. Bobby Doerr. A couple of swell boys and great ball players. Ted Williams is well in front of his chief slugging rival, Joe "Yankee Clipper" Di Maggio. The Red Sox kid is the homer and run-producing leader, and probably soon will be up with Gordon and Doerr.

Familiar faces missing from the .300 table are Luke Appling, Charley Keller, Dick Siebert, Rick Ferrell, Doc Cramer, Tommy Henrich, and George McQuinn. Stan Spence, Les Fleming, Buddy Hassett, and Johnny Pesky have moved into their places. Hassett is looking more like a Yankee ball player daily.

In the other league, Pete Reiser looks good enough to retain the freshman batting crown that he won last season. Right now Babe Phelps is his real concern. This has been an uncommonly good year for catchers. Of the first eight men on the National list, five wear the mask and protector. Phelps has Lamanno, Lombardi, Owen, and Kluttz right behind him. Lamanno and Klutzz are rookies with fine futures, judging by what they have shown to date. Johnny Mize is blasting across runs for the Giants, ending the mystery surrounding his shoulder.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	13	2	1	.667
Newsome	10	5	3	.625
Hughson	11	3	2	.600
Dobson	9	4	3	.571
Wagner	10	5	5	.500
Judd	10	3	4	.429
Terry	7	3	4	.429
Butland	7	0	0	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	9	1	0	1.000
Tost	11	6	2	.750
Errickson	11	2	1	.677
Sain	17	3	2	.600
Earley	9	3	3	.500
Javery	16	4	5	.444
Tobin	14	5	8	.385
Salvo	7	1	2	.333
Wallace	8	1	2	.333
Donovan	8	0	2	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

So. California Track Men Seek N. C. A. A. Honors

LOS ANGELES, June 8 (AP)—Led by Coach Dean Cromwell, the University of Southern California track and field aggregation heads for Lincoln, Neb., tonight in quest of Troy's eighth-straight N. C. A. A. championship and its eleventh crown in 15 trips to the meet.

Undefeated this season, and with their seventh-consecutive Pacific Coast Conference championship safely stowed away, 17 athletes will make the journey and stop over for a workout Wednesday at Denver.

Jovial, optimistic Cromwell expects to have entries in every event on the Saturday program except the two-mile run and javelin throw.

Leroy Weed, Cromwell's star distance man and co-captain of the team, will concentrate on the mile, and his race against Leslie MacMitchell of New York U. figures to be a classic. The New Yorker edged out Weed in a close finish in the N. C. A. A. last year, but the Trojan has a mark of 4m. 15.1s. to his credit this year and may reverse the decision.

Cliff Bourland may add a first to the score in the quartermile, his recent 46.9 ranking as one of the fastest in the nation this spring. His friendly rival, Hubie Kerns, who won the event in the national last year, is back, but may not be in top trim.

Sports Around the Hub

N. E. A. A. A. U. Meet a Success

An abundance of new records—seven to be exact—and a fair-sized crowd contributed heavily to the success of Saturday's New England A. A. A. U. track and field meet at Boston College, but to Ralph Colson, who staged the championships, must go the credit for a good job.

Outdoor track and field meets generally have not been drawing flies in recent years, and there was no reason to suspect that this spring's New Englands would fare any better. It was a surprise, therefore, to find approximately 1,500 (a rough guess) in the stands—a larger crowd than even Ralph, himself, had hoped for.

As was expected, Miler Gil Dodds claimed the spotlight as he galloped to a new record in his specialty. His 4m. 13s. clocking broke Jimmy Powers' 29-year-old record by more than six seconds, and might have been even better had Dodds been extended. Other record setters were New Hampshire's Boo Morcom in the high jump and pole vault, Harvard's Don MacKinnon in the high hurdles, New Hampshire's Ed Styrna in the javelin, B. C.'s Al Morro in the discus, and Holy Cross's Francis Kelley in the 880.

* * *

The 72nd Harvard-Yale baseball series ended in a tie when the Elis won the second game 3-1 in 10 innings at the Stadium Saturday after Harvard had won the opener by the same score in 14 innings the week before at New Haven. With no play-off game this year, the series will remain tied for the sixth time since the affair began three years after the close of the Civil War. Yale has now won 33 series to 34 for Harvard. Games stand at 95 victories for Yale to 89 for Harvard.

* * *

Ted Bishop of Woodland teamed with his boss, Howard Bushway, Saturday to win the annual M. G. A. four-ball open at Marlboro Country Club. The duo scored a gross 71. Low net went to Vin Hill and Lewis Horowitz of Green Hill with their 76-63. This makes Bishop's third M. G. A. win, having previously topped the fields at Framingham and at Wollaston.

* * *

Briefs: Ted Tabor, who had to return to Dartmouth last fell before he could play in the final match for the championship of Vesper Country Club, Saturday defeated Chick Grasse for the title 3-2 over the 36-hole route . . . Andover's nine beat Exeter 2-1 in 14 innings Saturday . . . Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Florida, is the New England tennis champion, havind defeated young Francisco Segura in a four-set final at Hartford Saturday . . . Mulloy, incidentally, is Segura's tennis coach at the University of Miami . . . Boston College lost to Providence in baseball 7-4 yesterday.

* * *

Harvard and Yale wound up in a tie for top honors in the Eastern Rugby League this season . . . League directors may settle the championship on points for and against . . . The Eastern women's tennis team took the Eleanora R. Sears Cup Saturday, defeating the Middle Atlantic outfit 9—0 at Philadelphia . . . The New England team, defending champion, was ousted from play Friday.

* * *

The game with Harvard Saturday was the last one in which Coach Smoky Joe Wood of Yale will figure . . . After directing the Eli baseball forces for 19 seasons he has been retired by New Haven authorities . . . Harvard players presented him with a pen-and-pencil set . . . The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League winds up with Yale playing two games with Princeton, which has already won the championship . . . The first was due to be played at New Haven today and the second at Princeton on Saturday.

Newly-Crowned Track Champions

Following is a list of the track and field champions crowned in last Saturday's N. E. A. A. U. meet at Boston College:

100-Yard Dash
George Gilson, Holy Cross, 10s.

220-Yard Dash
George Gilson, Holy Cross, 22.5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles
*Don MacKinnon, Harvard, 14.8s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles
Bert Mott, Vermont, 25s.

440-Yard Run
Ed Demarais, Boston A. A., 50.9s.

880-Yard Run
*Francis Kelley, Holy Cross, 1m. 55.7s.

One-Mile Run
*Gilbert Dodds, Boston A. A., 4m. 13s.

Three-Mile Run
Ken Taylor, Rhode Island State, 15m. 18.2s.

Six-Mile Run
John Coleman, Boston A. A., 32m. 33s.

Discus Throw
*Al Morro, Boston A. A., 157ft. 7¾in.

Shotput
Angelo Sisti, Boston A. A., 52ft. 2¾in.

Pole Vault
*A. Richard Morcom, New Hampshire, 14ft. 1in.

High Jump
*A. Richard Morcom, New Hampshire, 6ft. 5in.

Broad Jump
Frank Zelmetz, Boston A. A., 23ft.

Javelin Throw
*Ed Styrna, New Hampshire, 192ft. 7¾in.

Hammer Throw
Capt. Chester Cruickshank, Fort Devens, 157ft. 10in.

One-Mile Relay
Northeastern Freshmen (Francis McCann, Dick Ryrholm, Bob Carter, Dick Shreve), 3m. 27.4s.

*New Records.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Washington—Washington Senators traded Steve Sundra, pitcher, and Mike Chartak, outfield rookie, to St. Louis Browns for Roy Cullenbine, outfielder, and relief pitcher Bill Trotter. It was a straight-player deal.

* * *

Atlanta—Bob Jones smacked out 54-hole total of 205 to lead Hale America national open qualifiers of Atlanta district by six strokes, although exempt from participating in test.

* * *

Pelham Manor, N. Y.—Greg Rice established American three-mile record of 14 minutes as New York Athletic Club won annual Metropolitan A. A. U. track title. Don Burnham, Dartmouth sophomore, defeated Leslie MacMitchell by inches in 4:14.6 mile.

* * *

Milwaukee—Wisconsin won Central Collegiate track title, but Harold Stickel of Pittsburgh University captured the 100- and 220-yard dashes and the 220-yard low hurdles.

* * *

Rochester, N. Y.—Barney Ewell, Penn State sprinter, surpassed world record in rarely run 200-yard dash with clocking of 18.9, clipping one-tenth second off Charley Paddock's old standard.

* * *

Kansas City, Kan.—New Missouri Valley A. A. U. track records were set by Bill Lyda of Oklahoma with :47.9 in 400 meters and Bob Biles of California with 215 feet 1 inch javelin throw.

* * *

Newton, Mass.—Miler Gil Dodds and pole vaulter Dick Morcom led successful assault on seven New England A. A. U. meet records.

* * *

Hartford, Conn.—Gardnar Mulloy won New England men's singles tennis title, defeating Francisco Segura in finals, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4. Mulloy and Arthur Prochaska of Hartford won the doubles by defeating Paul Guibord of Hartford and A. H. Stitt of Boston, 6—2, 9—7, 5—7, 6—3.

Philadelphia—The Eastern women's tennis team won the Eleanora R. Sears cup, sweeping all six singles and all three doubles matches in the final round against the Middle States team. The Eastern team, made up of players from the New York City district, eliminated New England, defending champion, earlier.

Minor Leagues

Results June 7

By the Associated Press

International League
Montreal 10-1, Baltimore 6-3
Newark 3-5, Buffalo 0-1.
Rochester 8-6, Syracuse 2-5.
Jersey City 1-2, Toronto 0-1.

American Association
Kansas City 3-1, Columbus 0-0.
Minneapolis 1-0, Indianapolis 2-9 (first game, 10 innings).
Louisville 5-3, St. Paul 4-2 (first game, 17 innings).
Toledo at Milwaukee, postponed.

Pacific Coast League
Portland 6-5, San Diego 2-3.
Sacramento 3-3, Seattle 2-6.
Hollywood 6-2, San Francisco 3-4.
Oakland 8-4, Los Angeles 6-3.

Southern Association
Little Rock 3-4, Atlanta 2-2.
Nashville 7-4, New Orleans 4-1.
Birmingham 11-4, Knoxville 2-10.
Chattanooga 7-4, Memphis 2-1.

Eastern League
Albany 3, Scranton 2 (second game postponed).
Wilkes-Barre 3-1, Binghamton 2-5 (first game, 10 innings).
Williamsport 3-0, Hartford 0-1 (second game (10 innings).
Elmira 5, Springfield 2 (second game called end fourth, Sunday law).

College Baseball

Results June 6

By the Associated Press

Yale 3, Harvard 1.

Results June 7

Providence 7, Boston College 4.

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RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2195
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 0331

Commerce and Finance

Germany Seen Making Conquered Lands Pay Much of War Cost

Business and Industry

Steel Output Continues At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations continued at 99 per cent for the third consecutive week as scrap supply was maintained and furnace repair did not cut into production, according to the magazine Steel.

"Current orders," continues the report, are being received in smaller number, though usually far larger tonnages and longer periods. This affords no relief to steelmakers, as books are crowded with sufficient business to keep them busy for many months.

Decline in Requests

"Decline in requests may be attributed to cessation of manufacture of consumer goods under War Production Board orders and the fact that many consumers have found their priority ratings are too low to give them standing with mills.

"While new orders have declined, mills are receiving specifications against A-1-a contracts in heavier volume, in many cases exceeding shipments. Allocations are becoming more frequent as WPB aid is sought to untangle conflicting needs under top ratings. Expectation grows that complete allocation of steel must be undertaken to distribute steel where most needed.

"Sheet requirements for war are relatively light in comparison with heavier steel products and as a result semifinished steel for sheet mills is limited and some sheet departments are working only part time or not at all.

"Flood of scrap is sufficient in nearly all steelmaking districts to support the high rate of production and also to provide reserves. In some cases dealers are receiving more than they can prepare with labor forces available. It is being allowed to accumulate for later preparatioon.

No Large Reserves

"No large reserves have yet been built but the situation is much more comfortable than for many months. Efforts to clear automobile wrecking yards are not relaxed and it is hoped to have all available scrap from this source on its way before winter."

Attainment of War Production Board's goal in iron ore movement is indicated by the record tonnage moved in May, 12,677,356 gross tons, which was 1,596,157 tons or 14.4 per cent, over May, 1941. For the season to June 1 a total of 21,327,064 tons was shipped, 3,291,072 tons, 18.25 per cent above the same period last year.

Pennsylvania Is Urged to Reduce Taxes With Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Economy League, surveying the final figures of State revenue for the first year of the 1941-1943 fiscal period, holds to its prediction that there will be a huge excess income in the 1943-1945 biennium, and that the excess income should go, not to added State spending, but toward tax reduction.

Total receipts from the most important taxation sources for the past 12 months closing with May 31, just made public, indicate, the League says, that notwithstanding the decline of $11,146,000 in inheritance and personal property tax yields, revenues for the first year exceeded one half of the Legislature's estimate for the two-year period by $10,565,000, due to exceptionally large returns from the corporate net income, capital stock, foreign insurance, malt beverages, liquor sales, and cigarette taxes.

Due to rationing, the League admits that there is uncertainty regarding the amount that will be realized from gasoline taxation, but reiterates its forecast that the excess income from all sources in the 1943-1945 fiscal period may be more than $75,000,000, and insists there should be a corresponding cut in State taxes.

New Rubber Reclaiming Process Saves Materials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — United States Rubber Company has developed a method of reclaiming used rubber which improves the quality of the reclaim, saves materials, and reduces the processing time so drastically that it increases the capacity of certain existing equipment by 60 per cent, it was announced.

By this method the processing cycle is reduced from 16 to 9½ hours. And at the same time the quality of the finished reclaim is improved because of a change and a reduction in the chemicals used in the process, according to W. G. Kirby, manager of the reclaim development of Naugatuck Chemical Division, which operates the reclaim plant for the rubber company.

"According to former processes, a 'digester' was charged with scrap rubber, caustic soda, pine tar oils and water," stated Mr. Kirby. "The mass was heated by steam under pressure and agitated for 16 or more hours.

"With the new method, air is introduced into the chamber with the scrap, the steam pressure is increased to raise the temperature, the amount of pine tar oils is reduced, and the mixture is agitated for a much shorter time.

"The result is an improved quality of reclaim with a reduction of processing time and saving in materials."

Advertising Manager

Harry J. Deines

Appointed advertising manager of General Electric's radio, television and electronics department. Mr. Deines also has been appointed a member of the company's advertising committee. Formerly he was manager of advertising and sales promotion for the receiver division of the company's radio and television department at Bridgeport, Conn.

Employers Urged To Fight for Men Needed in Factory

PAYONNE, N. J. (AP)—Major Ernest M. Culligan of Washington, Director of Information of the Selective Service System, declared the "immediate responsibility of the employer is to secure and fight for the deferment of men actively engaged and contributing to the war effort."

Major Culligan spoke at the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He said there was a possbility America's army might have to be expanded to 10,000,000 men, but added that it was the "patriotic duty" of employers to keep home front war workers at their jobs.

"Today in machine warfare," he said, "there are many more men needed than in the 'sham battle' of 1917 and 1918. But while we needed only five men behind every man on the fighting front in the first World War, we now need between 10 and 25."

Continued expansion of the nation's armed force would increase the demand for women in industry and also require the "employment of men in retirement and men who are physically unfit for armed combat but who are still capable of war production."

Major Culligan said the primary function of selective service was to "push men into essential activities, on the home front as well as the war front. There is a shortage in the kind of men we want in both."

New Catalyst Boosts Aviation 'Gas' Supply

NEW YOKK (AP)—The Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) announced it has placed in operation the first of the new fluid catalyst refining units which will boost the supply of 100-octane aviation gas and materially aid in the production of synthetic rubber.

In the first 10 days of operation, the company said, the new unit exceeded the anticipated output by 20 per cent.

More than 30 similar plants are being built throughout the country at a cost of more than $100,000,000 by various oil companies.

A substantial volume of raw materials required for the production of synthetic rubber is expected as a by-product from operations of the new units by a newly discovered process

Two Old Stock Exchange Firms Are Amalgamated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Amalgamation of one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, Lawrence Turnure & Co. (founded 1832), with Blyth & Bonner is announced. The combined firm, under the name of Lawrence Turnure & Co.-Blyth & Bonner, will have memberships on the New York Stock and Curb Exchanges, will also be members of the Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, and Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Members of the firm include Lawrence Turnure, John Kerr, William T. Veit, Gerard L. Pears, Ralph H. Hubbard, special, Robert L. Harding, John R. Marshall, H. Thurston W. Hunting, Harlow W. Young, and George Richard Payne.

The main offices of the firm will be located at 50 Broadway, with branch offices at Jamaica, N. Y., Perth Amboy, N. J., and 230 Varick Street, New York.

New Airplane Tire

DETROIT, Mich. — An airplane tire of such construction that it will prevent skidding on glare ice has been developed by United States Rubber Company, it was announced here. This tire, known as the "U. S. Ice Grip Tread," was developed at the company's Detroit plant and is being manufactured here. Sharp, cylindrical, crimped steel inserts make the tread instantly effectiv on both snow and ice.

England Aids Business With Risks of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the United States both wartime and postwar risks are borne almost exclusively by business, while in Great Britain the Government virtually assumes these risks up to the amount of excess-profits taxes paid, according to The Conference Board.

The report adds that both present British taxes on excess profits and prospective United States Taxes on excess profits almost eliminate the profit motive as a basis for increased production.

"In any private enterprise system," the Board says in the course of an analysis of British and American taxes on income, "profits serve as incentives to increased production, while risks act as restrictive influences. During a war period, it is probable that the profit motive is displaced to a considerable degree by concern for the successful outcome of the war, although for many enterprises it is doubtful whether the profit motive is ever absent.

Risks Restrictive

"While this incentive is regularly given consideration in the formulation of tax policies, it is unfortunately true that American tax legislation, and proposals that are now being seriously considered, have given scant attention to the restrictive effects of risks.

"The probability of postwar losses that will not be shared by the Government is so potent in restricting production in many cases that the amount of wartime profit incentive that is even remotely possible can have little influence upon management. The British tax system takes care of this point, while the American system does not.

"Excess profits do not have the time limitations in Great Britain that they do in the United States. Excess profits exist only if average profits over the entire war and postwar period, after deduction of losses, exceed the annual rate of the standard period.

"Errors in wartime accounting, and losses from postwar adjustments, are chargeable against war profits when they become evident; and refunds are made upon the basis of such errors and losses. Risk is thereby minimized. Investments in productive activities can therefore be made with relatively great assurance that they can be paid for by wartime profits if postwar losses destroy the investment values.

"The opposite condition exists in the United States. Undepreciated equipment purchased in wartime may become postwar losses. Wartime inventories, especially inventories-in-process, may suffer serious postwar depreciation in value. Retooling and converting plants and equipment from wartime to peacetime activities involve substantial costs. Civilian markets must be re-established. All these costs and losses may be concentrated in one or a few postwar years during which period there may be no war profits to offset them.

Business Takes Risk

"Under a 90 per cent to 100 per cent excess-profits tax rate, the government takes virtually all the profits on increased production, while enterprise stands practically all the risk. This could be corrected by adopting the British procedure of carrying postwar losses back to offset war profits and of providing refunds on the basis of such carrybacks. It could also be corrected in part by providing postwar refunds of a specified proportion of wartime taxes. It is doubtful, however, whether it would be politically possible to provide sufficient refunds to compensate adequately for the risks involved unless these refunds were based, in part at least, on postwar losses.

"In addition to minimizing the risks, the British system provides a positive incentive in the form of a postwar refund of 20 per cent of the wartime excessive-profits tax. Opinions will undoubtedly differ as to whether 20 per cent is an appropriate incentive, or whether it should be more or less, but the British tried the excess-profits tax at 100 per cent without any postwar monetary incentive and concluded that it interfered with production for the war.

"If American industry is forced to allocate its profits to the war period and pay 90 per cent to 100 per cent taxes on them while it faces serious postwar risks with no prospects of relief, the effect may be quite serious to war production."

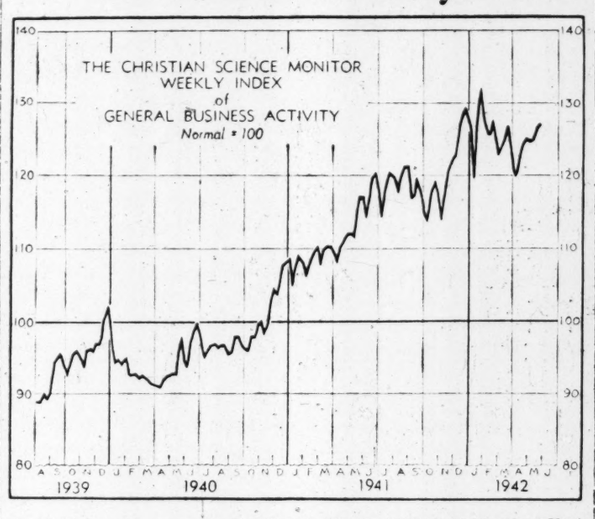
Tin Plate Plant to Close Due to War Emergency

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary, announced that the company's Shenango tin plate plant at New Castle, Pa., will discontinue operations June 13 because of the war emergency.

The Shenango plant partially was opened on a temporary basis in June, 1941, after having been closed since 1939, to produce plate for seasonal food packaging. The plant's tinning department will continue to operate, coating black plate permitted by the monthly tin allotment from the Irvin plant.

W. C. Oberg, manager of operations, told approximately 1,000 employees at the Shenango plant that lack of raw materials, transportation problems, and the need of steel for war equipment necessitated suspension of operations.

Further Increase Recorded In Monitor Weekly Index



A further gain was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the last week of May, although the rate of increase had slackened considerably from the previous week. While the index has recovered all its sharp loss sustained at the end of March, at its current level of 127.3 (prel.) for the week ended May 30 it is well below the highs recorded earlier in the year. For the week ended May 23, the index registered 126.7 and for the week ended May 31, last year, it was 117.4.

Declines in the reported figures for the three components were less than expected for the holiday week in the case of electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings and directly in line with seasonal expectations for bank debits outside New York City.

During the past week some slackening in industry and trade was indicated as curtailment of civilian goods output took effect in a number of lines and unseasonal weather conditions acted to retard consumer buying in a number of sections. Offsetting the lags in various lines, however, were the reported improvement of war goods production and indications of a reduction in the working time lost over the holiday week end.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend::

	May 30,* 1942	May 23, 1942	May 31, 1941
Combined index	127.3	126.7	117.4
Bk debits outside NYC	139.7	139.7	119.8
Elec power production	115.9	115.8	110.2
Misc carloadings	126.2	124.5	122.3

*Preliminary.

Silver, Rubber Blocs Find The War Hard to Swallow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Congressional silver and rubber blocs are still finding the war hard to swallow.

In the face of the rubber shortage, a special House sub-committee appointed to investigate the crisis has just named as its counsel Elliot E. Simpson, New York independent rubber dealer, who declares the whole rubber shortage is a "myth." Contrary to the impressive and unanimous evidence of all Army, Navy, War Production Board and other technical experts, Mr. Simpson feels that the whole thing is just a put-up job, or as he puts it that "the large rubber companies form an octopus with tentacles in various branches of the Government."

The Congressional silver bloc finds it just as hard as the rubber bloc to make adjustment to the grim facts of war. But while the rubber bloc is fighting for the convenience and comfort of automobile users everywhere, the silver bloc is fighting for its own special interest in silver-producing states. Silver has long received what amounts to a high domestic tariff, or subsidy from the government. The Treasury is required by law to buy domestic newly mined silver at 71 cents an ounce, which is just about twice the world price.

Urgent War Need for Silver

Tens of thousands of tons of this artificially-priced silver have been stored at West Point where some of it is the basis against which paper money is issued. Down to the war nobody could figure out just what would become of this high-priced metal that the Government was storing up. The public could buy silver at 35 cents an ounce, but the Government had to pay 71 cents an ounce for it.

Now, suddenly, there is an urgent need for silver. It can replace copper. The copper shortage is so acute that ammunition production lines may shortly slow down for lack of it. The public has not yet fully grasped the crucial nature of the shortage. But recently Donald M. Nelson, Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau, and Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, appeared simultaneously before the special joint silver committee of Congress to urge legislation to turn loose the West Point silver to replace copper. Mr. Morgenthau offered legislation to this end and promised not to attack the silver subsidy, which he publicly excoriates, at least for the war period, if he can use the stored silver now for copper.

Committee Disapproves

The silver committee states, however, that it will not approve the Treasury legislation, as drawn. Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, major silver-producing State, is quoted as urging that the price of silver be boosted from 71 to 100 cents an ounce. In any event the Treasury draft legislation, the silver bloc feels, does not sufficiently protect its subsidy. If the nation is going to use the stored silver for the war effort, the silver bloc is determined to make as a condition an agreement that the subsidy shall not be lowered in the meantime. Without such a condition the enabling legislation will not go through, war or no war, the leaders imply

Shock to Experts

Appointment of Mr. Simpson by the rubber sub-committee came as a shock to Federal experts, who had not taken the New Yorker seriously. They had dismissed him as one of those eccentric curiosities who turn up at moments like this, to attack the testimony of all the technical men, and then sink back again into obscurity. The appointment of Mr. Simpson was made by Representative Andrew L. Somers (D) of Brooklyn, chairman of the House Coinage Committee.

The essential facts of the rubber shortage have been explained and vouched for by officials again and again who have proved right in the past. The supply of raw rubber will be exhausted before the year is out. Nearly all synthetic rubber in prospect for the next two years will be needed for military or essential civilian services. Rubber shortage is already so acute rubber treads have been taken off tanks, to the sacrifice of 10 to 20 per cent of their maneuverability. Rubber taken for joy riding is at the sacrifice of young lives in the Army. Tires may be re-capped, but a minimum of seven to fifteen millions cars are needed to transport workers to their jobs. Thus the situation looks dark indeed.

As against this view Mr. Simpson simply says there isn't any shortage. To quote a press release issued from Rep. Somers' office today in connection with Mr. Simpson's appointment—"Mr. Simpson has also championed the fact that America has sufficient rubber for all miliatry and civilian needs, and has exploded the myth of the rubber shortage." His solution is a big rubber salvage drive.

If Mr. Simpson proves right, it will be the greatest example of stumping the experts in history. The danger is that he will keep hope alive until it is too late. A large Congressional group is angrily fighting nation-wide gasoline restriction as a rubber conservation measure, on the ground that it is unnecessary. A big New York newspaper, that was isolationist before Pearl Harbor, is denouncing the Administration for not giving the public gasoline and rubber.

Combined with a Chicago and a Washington newspaper the New York paper is extending its campaign into an attack on the Administration for allegedly cracking down too severely on the public, and exercising bureaucratic domination. Thus the blocs in Congress that find it hard to adjust themselves to the war, find powerful allies, with other motives outside Congress.

Local Newspaper Seen Vital in Changing World

NEW YORK (AP) — The newspaper will assume a position of growing importance in meeting a needed change in advertising and selling methods to fit them into a world vastly altered by war time, William H. Howard, Executive Vice-President of R. H. Macy & Co., said at a convention of National Federation of Sales Executives.

The need is for sharper, briefer messages in advertising to get the sales story across to people who now have less time than ever before for details.

Mr. Howard said changes in daily living would affect a wide variety of articles and predicted that a year from now people would be doing without things "that we never dreamed we would have to do without."

The local daily newspaper will assume growing importance in the scheme of things, Mr. Howard said, because people will confine their purchases to their own towns. He predicted greater reading of newspapers and magazines and more interest in home decoration.

Nazis Looting Occupied Areas Systematically

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—By a system of invisible and permanent looting the Nazis are robbing occupied Europe of $4,500,000,000 annually beside which Germany's world war reparations stand as a mere bagatelle, according to a survey of the economic aspects of German military conquests published by the Foreign Policy Association today.

"Every 41 days Germany collects, mostly in goods, a sum equal to the one it was condemned to pay by the Allied powers as total reparation for World War damages," Ernest Hediger, author of the report and economic analyst of the association's research staff, said.

Military conquest of practically the whole continent of Europe in little more than two years, the survey said, "has been accompanied not only by wholesale confiscation of everything of immediate use to the German war machine, but also by the application of an entirely new system of invisible and permanent looting.

Saddle Costs on Conquered

"By imposing so-called occupation costs and exacting other financial tribute, Germany has been able, while keeping the appearance of legality, to oblige the vanquished nations to finance its purchases, thus succeeding to a very large extent in saddling the costs of its war on them. In fact, the material wealth which Nazi Germany has accumulated in the countries occupied during the last three years has already paid for several years of war preparation.

"The renewable contributions extorted from the conquered territories can be conservatively estimated at about 15 billion reichsmarks a year. Against a background of total German civilian expenditure of some 38 billion reichsmarks, this means that if Germany could not draw on the resources of the occupied countries the populations of the "old" Reich would have to substantially curtail its standard of living or seriously reduce military expenditures."

Since modern war is too expensive to be conducted on a credit basis, especially by a bankrupt nation like Germany, "the Nazis are reversing the old saying that wealth makes for victories. They are prepared to see to it that victories make for wealth," Mr. Hediger pointed out.

"The foremost consequences of German exploitation is a threatened large-scale inflation in almost all European countries. Under pressure, all central banks of the occupied countries have been compelled to put into circulation large amounts of local paper notes with which the German authorities have deprived, and are still depriving, the people of their belongings in a perfectly 'legal' way.

Lose Confidence in Notes

"An inflation of the spectacular kind, which brought the American dollar to a value of 4,200 billion marks in Germany in November, 1923, has been avoided to this day only because severe rationing and price control of goods of all kinds has been introduced in the occupied countries simultaneously with reparation costs. Without such drastic measures, prices would have soared to astronomic heights.

"As it is, the people are deprived of their most vital commodities, as well as other properties, including partnership in their own industries, and are left with notes with which they can buy hardly anything and in which they are gradually losing confidence.

On the basis of his survey, Mr. Hediger offered the following main conclusions:

"After seven years of the most thorough military, economic and psychological preparation for war to which any nation was ever subjected, the Nazis have been able to conquer practically the whole continent of Europe in little more than two years. Today, Nazi Germany rules, directly or indirectly, the life of nearly all the peoples of Europe.

"The longer the war lasts, the more the budgetary situation of the occupied countries deteriorates. The more Germany buys from them without adequate compensation in goods, the larger the quantity of national currency they must put in circulation.

Rationing Checks Inflation

"In normal circumstances, such an excess printing of paper notes would mean a strong inflation on prices. Under the totalitarian system, inflationary tendencies have been checked, so far, by the abolition of free markets and the introduction of severe rationing systems.

"Prices of the small quantities of food still available to the inhabitants of German-occupied Europe have been frozen. But the inflationary tendency remains visible in the quotations on the 'black markets,' now a common feature all over Europe, and in the hunt for "real' values.

"Should such a system of streamlined looting be continued for a sufficient length of time—and there is no sign that the Germans contemplate discontinuing it before the end of the war—the inevitable effect will be total depletion of goods and financial bankruptcy of the conquered countries.

"Already, with most of the countries under the German heel on the verge of famine, the health of the European people is rapidly being impaired, and the danger exists that, without sufficient food, living in unheated houses in the bitter winter cold, most of occupied Europe's men, women and children may gradually drift into a state of physical weakness which will reduce them to sub-human standards. Their speedy liberation from Nazi domination is therefore the first condition of their salvation and the survival of democracy in Europe."

Railroad Director

Herbert R. Pierce

Elected to the board of directors of the Central Vermont Railway, succeeding the late J. W. Redmond. Mr. Pierce is secretary of the National Life Insurance Company in Montpelier and President of Wetmore & Morse Granite Company of Barre. He is a member of the Vermont board of directors of the New England Council and a director of the Montpelier National Bank.

U. S. to Buy Scrap Rubber at $25 Ton

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced the Government would buy scrap rubber in carload lots anywhere in the United States at a flat price of $25 a ton.

Mr. Jones said the purchases would be made at "an increased price intended to provde small collectors throughout the country with a financial, as well as patriotic, incentive for putting forth greater effort in the collection of scrap rubber which is badly needed."

The purchase program will be handled by the Rubber Reserve Company, a Government corporation. It was formulated by this company, the War Production Board and Office of Price Administration.

The $25 price on carload lots will apply to "run of mine scrap and worn-out tires."

After being purchased by the Government, the used rubber "will be made available to reclaimers as needed."

Sales of War Bonds in May Exceed Quota

WASHINGTON (AP)—May sales of war savings bonds totaled $634,356,000, or 5.7 per cent above the $600,000,000 quota, the Treasury Department reported.

Hawaii far outpaced the 48 states and five territories with purchases amounting to 603.3 per cent of its quota. Residents of the embattled island outpost, where the Pacific war started last Dec. 7, bought $5,985,000 worth compared with a quota of $992,000. Alaska was second with a 248.5 percentage representing total sales of $492,000 and a quota of $198,000.

Utah at Top

Of the states, Utah recorded the highest percentage of sales in relation to its quota with 171.3. Sales totaled $2,057,000, compared with $1,201,000 goal. Iowa was second with 154.1 per cent as sales totaled $13,870,000 compared with a $9,000,000 quota.

Highest actual monetary sale was reported by New York State with $106,671,000, although it was one of the 10 states failing to meet its quota. The others were Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wyoming. The District of Columbia also fell short of its quota.

Montana fell furthest behind in its quota as actual sales amounted to $2,156,000, compared with a goal of $2,785,000, or 77.4 per cent.

Breakdown by States

The breakdown by states and territories, based on preliminary telegraphic reports follows: (in thousands of dollars):

State	Actual sales	Quota	P. C.
Alabama	5,285	3,787	133.6
Arizona	1,966	1,358	144.8
Arkansas	3,556	2,682	132.6
California	41,225	40,011	103.0
Colorado	4,327	4,086	105.9
Connecticut	16,518	13,228	124.9
Delaware	1,649	1,861	88.6
Dist. of Columbia	5,958	6,179	96.4
Florida	6,715	5,794	115.9
Georgia	6,439	5,365	120.0
Idaho	2,208	1,451	152.2
Illinois	52,227	49,300	105.9
Indiana	14,910	10,926	136.5
Iowa	13,870	9,000	154.1
Kansas	5,290	4,617	114.6
Kentucky	6,177	5,558	111.1
Louisiana	5,875	4,944	118.8
Maine	4,146	3,295	125.8
Maryland	8,392	9,079	92.4
Massachusetts	28,738	28,771	99.9
Michigan	26,240	21,647	121.2
Minnesota	12,574	11,657	107.8
Mississippi	3,698	2,905	127.3
Missouri	18,713	17,078	109.6
Montana	2,156	2,785	77.4
Nebraska	4,590	3,386	139.7
Nevada	892	801	110.1
New Hampshire	2,168	1,895	114.4
New Jersey	22,889	26,727	85.6
New Mexico	1,185	1,055	112.3
New York	106,671	125,000	85.3
North Carolina	6,190	15,858	39.1
North Dakota	2,059	1,391	147.8
Ohio	35,899	31,769	113.0
Oklahoma	5,919	5,389	109.8
Oregon	5,676	5,601	101.2
Pennsylvania	53,514	53,814	99.4
Rhode Island	4,404	5,351	82.3
South Carolina	3,087	2,453	126.3
South Dakota	1,731	1,239	139.7
Tennessee	6,484	5,141	126.1
Texas	22,479	18,594	120.9
Utah	2,057	1,201	171.3
Vermont	1,449	1,205	120.3
Virginia	9,092	8,965	101.4
Washington	11,082	7,581	146.3
West Virginia	4,062	4,016	98.9
Wisconsin	12,280	11,977	102.5
Wyoming	984	1,003	98.1
Alaska	492	198	248.5
Canal Zone	100	...	...
Hawaii	5,985	992	603.3
Puerto Rico	183	214	85.5
Virgin Islands	...	9	...

COMING IN THE Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section of June 13, 1942

WHAT CAN I DO TO WIN THE WAR? By Roscoe Drummond
Our Washington correspondent reads the "Small-Town Manual" and finds all the answers.

THE WAAF'S KEEP 'EM FLYING By Barbara Ellis Browne
The girls in Britain's Auxiliary Air Force, working valiantly on engine and fuselage to ensure the safety of the pilots in training, await hopefully the day when they can try their wings.

NOW EVERYBODY SING (The Song That Named the Flag) By Laning Humphrey
America's inspired national anthem. The Star-Spangled Banner, with music in a lower key to try on your friends, will delight those who become discouraged reaching for those high notes.

BOYS: MEET THE MAJOR By Barbara Berch
If only one officer were needed for the American Army, Major Charles J. Mabbutt could do the job; he's a one-man army in himself.

DEMOCRACY IN A NEW LIGHT By Albert Field Gilmore
Searching analysis of situations and conditions which are pointing the way to a better standard of morality among nations, an international code of honor which will assure to all peoples the opportunity to gain a better way of life.

UNITED THEY FLY (Flags of the United Nations)
Waving banners of the Allied Nations flying valorously over the world hemispheres.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Saturday's sales	192,760
1942 volume to date	46,480,443
1941 volume to date	55,247,782

Blue Chips Stage Late Market Rally

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The stock market, particularly blue-chip specialties in the so-called peace category, today staged a belated celebration of the big United States air-naval victory over the Japanese fleet in the mid-Pacific.

Mild forward tendencies at the start waned before midday and considerable irregularity appeared. Such bellwethers as Eastman Kodak, Coca-Cola, Union Pacific, Union Carbide, Texas Co., American Telephone, and Philip Morris then began to turn handsprings and eventually show gains of 1 to around 8 points. The majority of these finished at or near the tops.

It was far from a one-way picnic, with steels and many other leaders exhibiting notable reluctance on the advance. Dealings generally were on the slow side—transfers for the full proceedings approximated 350,000 shares—and minor losses were well distributed in the final hour.

Short covering, more than investment demand, brokers said, accounted for the wide jumps in several of the high-priced stocks. There was some disappointment in the morning because the market inclined to neglect the good war news. The explanation given was that the list last week had enjoyed its best rally since January and might be due for at least a temporary breathing spell. The short contingent then began to get a bit uneasy and, when offered stocks to cover, found stocks wanted were not for sale except at relatively wide spreads.

New 1942 highs were registered for General Motors, U. S. Rubber and Pepsi-Cola. Doing fairly well were Chrysler, Santa Fe, Homestake Mining, International Harvester and American Airlines.

Backward the greater part of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Western Union, Kennecott, Glenn Martin, Sears Roebuck, Westinghouse and Youngstown Sheet.

Rail Bonds Falter

Railroad loans set a faltering pace for the bond market today, minor declines slightly overbalancing small advances for the most part toward the close.

Otis Steel "A" 4½s of '62, however, stepped out smartly in the industrial section with a run-up that at one time exceeded two points in relatively heavy volume.

Other scattered price changes exceeded a point either way but these were in light volume.

Holding on the advancing side most of the time were, among others, Illinois Central 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 6s, American Telephone 3s, Southern Railway 5s and Warren Bros. 6s.

House Votes 5-Year Extension to FSCC

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Legislation to extend the life of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation until June 30, 1947, was passed by the House and sent to the Senate today.

Originally the measure would have extended the agency indefinitely, but Chairman Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, said the agriculture committee felt some limitation should be fixed, and that it felt five years was the minimum necessary.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
American Capital Corp			
$3 pf	75c	June 1	June 15
Federal Chem Co pf $3	..	June 20	June 15
Mt Vernon-Kood M pf	$3.50	June 17	June 9

Reduced

Amer Bak Co "B"	75c ..	July 1	June 15

Liquidating

Cleve Ry	$44.50 ..	June 11	.....

Extra

Amer Bak Co "A"	25c ..	July 1	June 15

Regular

Aluminum Gds Mf	15c ..	July 1	June 15
Amer Bak Co "A"	50c Q	July 1	June 15
Am Car & Fd pf	$1.75 ..	July 1	June 19
Bruce (E. L.) Co	25c ..	June 30	June 17
Do 3½% pf	87½c Q	June 30	June 17
Canada Machy Corp. Ltd.	7½c n-cu	pf	87½c ..	June 27	June 13
Cleve El Illum	62½c ..	July 1	June 15
Do $4.50 pf	$1.12½ Q	July 1	June 15
Consol Oil Cp	12½c Q	Aug. 15	July 15
Deisel-W-Gilbert	37½c Q	June 25	June 16
Detroit Trust Co. (Detroit, Mich.)	$1 S	June 25	June 17
Dominguez Oil Fields Co	25c M	June 30	June 17
Elizabethtown W	$2.75 S	June 30	June 21
Fidelity Tr (Baltimore, Md.)	75c Q	June 30	June 20
First Natl Bank (Norfolk)	$2 Q	July 1	June 2
Do	$2 Q	Oct. 1	June 2
Gen Paint Corp pf	66c Q	July 1	June 18
Girard Trust (Philadelphia, Pa.)	50c Q	July 1	June 16
Globe Knitting Wks	10c Q	June 15	June 1
Gt West L Assur	$3.75 Q	July 2	June 20
Harnis C 5% pf 2d	$1.25 Q	June 26	June 15
Huttig Sash & Dr	25c ..	June 13	June 6
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	June 30	June 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 21
Insurancesh Ctfs	10c ..	June 26	June 16
Iowa Pub Serv	10c ..	July 1	June 20
Do $7 pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 20
Do $6.50 pf	$1.62½ Q	July 1	June 20
Do$8 pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 20
Lambert Co	37½c ..	July 1	June 15
Lawrence (A C) L	50c ..	July 1	June 15
Loew's (M) 7% pf	$1.75 Q	June 30	June 15
Norwich & W 5% pf	$2 ..	July 1	June 15
Pac Fruit & Prod	12½c ..	June 10	June 1
Pac Greyhnd Lines	50c ..	June 15	June 10
Do $2.36 conv pf	87½c Q	July 1	June 10
Pacific P S	10c Q	June 29	June 18
Pacific T & T	$1.75 Q	June 30	June 18
Do pf	$1.50 Q	July 15	June 30
Peoples Teleph Corp	$2 Q	July 15	June 30
Radio Cp of Am cv 1st pf	87½c ..	July 1	June 15
Do $5 cum pf B	$1.25 Q	July 1	June 15
Reliable Fire Insur Co (Dayton, Ohio)	90c Q	July 1	June 25
Reliance El & Eng	25c ..	June 26	June 16
Rice-Stix D G Co 7% 1st pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 15
Do 7% 2d pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 15
Safeway Stores	75c Q	July 1	June 18
Do pf	$1.25 Q	July 1	June 18
Smith & Corona T	50c ..	July 1	June 16
Do $6 pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 16
Square D Co	50c ..	June 30	June 16
Do D pf	$1.25 Q	July 1	June 15
Stix-B-Ful 1st pf	43¾c Q	June 30	June 15
Sun Glow Ind Inc	12½c Q	July 15	June 30
Toronto Mtg (Ont.)	$1.25 Q	July 2	June 15
Union Inv Co	10c ..	July 1	June 17
Do 7.6% pf	95c Q	July 1	June 17
Union Trust Co (Indianapolis, Ind.)	$3 Q	July 1	June 30
U S Lines pf	33c S	July 1	June 22
U S Petrol Co	2c Q	June 15	June 5
Wells Fargo Bk (S Fr)	$3.25 Q	July 1	June 23
Wis State Bank (Milwaukee)	80c S	June 30	June 23
Woodley Pet	10c Q	June 30	June 13
Woodward Iron	25c ..	June 26	June 15

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	4	44	43	44	+2
48¾	42¼	Acme Sti (4)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Jun 5
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	4	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mi (1)	2	18	18¾	19	
12⅜	10	Addressog ½e	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	4	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
57⅜	31½	Alleg pf xw	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅜
6	3½	All'gpfS30ww	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
17	9½	Alleg pr pf	6	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	8	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1)	4	4½	4½	4½	Jun 3
145	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	134	134	134	
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 6
6⅜	4	Allied St .30e	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	5	64⅞	64½	64½	Jun 5
30⅛	22	Allis-Ch 1¼e	8	24¼	24½	24¾	— ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	6	17¼	17	17¼	Jun 5
1½	¼	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Jun 6
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lpf1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	Jun 4
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	5	20½	20	20½	Jun 5
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	20	55¼	34½	55⅛	+1⅜
¾	⅝	Am Bk N .30e	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
33	23	Am Br Sh ¼e	1	26½	26½	26½	
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
69¾	56⅜	Am Can (4)	2	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅝
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Jun 5
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	13	22⅞	22¼	22¾	+ ⅝
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	3	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅜
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	4	85¾	85¾	85¾	Jun 5
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
22¾	15¼	Am Cry Su 1e	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 6
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ½
19¼	16½	Am Exp't ½e	6	17	17	17	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	5	½	½	½	
24½	16¼	Am HPS6pf .60k	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
28	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	4	25¾	25¼	25¾	Jun 6
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	25⅜	Am-H SS 1½e	1	26½	26½	26½	Jun 4
3½	2⅜	Am Hide&Lea	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 5
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
46½	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	4	45⅛	45	45⅜	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	M'y29
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3	3	3	
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
89½	68	Am Lo pf 3½2k	3	67	67	67	+ ¼
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 5
5¼	4	Am M & Met	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	3	17½	17½	17½	
½	½	Am Pow & Lt	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2.6ak	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	Jun 5
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	•1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
47⅛	33¼	Am R&S .15e	20	43¼	43⅛	43¼	+ ¼
12	9½	Am Ro M 1.20e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Jun 5
83⅛	62¾	Am Seat (1g)	3	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	9	37¼	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	133	133	133	M'y20
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33	33	33	
207⅛	163⅛	Am Stl Fdr 1e	3	17	16⅞	17	Jun 6
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 3
9⅝	7½	Am Stov 1.20	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 6
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	87¾	8.⅜	87½	Jun 6
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	M'y27
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	19	120½	119¼	120¾	+ 1½
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	5	44¾	44	44¾	+ ⅝
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	5	46	45	46	+ ¾
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133	133	133	Jun 6
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 6
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	21	27⅛	26¾	27	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	113½	113½	113¾	Jun 6
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	4	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Jun 4
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
76⅜	55	Am Wool pf 2k	1	57	57	57	Jun 6
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	Jun 5
50	43½	Am Z ppf23½k	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jun 4
28⅜	22⅜	Anacon (1e)	•14	24¼	24	24¼	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¾e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y26
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29	29	29	
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf 7	2	109½	109¼	109½	+ ½
41⅜	23¼	Armour III	6	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf43½k	1	54½	54½	54½	+1
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C 1½e	1	26½	26½	26½	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (3ae)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 6
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	5	5	5	5	+ ¼
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	2	65	65	65	— ¼
83	54	As DG2pf5¾k	1	56	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25¾	25½	25½	Jun 1
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	12	34¼	33½	34¾	+ ⅜
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	2	63½	63½	63½	+1
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	11	21	20½	21	+ ¾
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	Jun 3
45½	33	At G&WI pf5g	1	35	35	35	Jun 3
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102	102	102	
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼ae	13	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	5	47	47	47	
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	4	46	46	46	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 3
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 3
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	25	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	8	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun 5
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
18⅛	12⅜	Bath Ir Wk 1e	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	3	21¼	20¾	20¾	Jun 6
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	M'y28
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	4	86	82	86	+4½
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 5
16½	9¾	Bell Aire (2g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	7	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
14	9⅞	Ben Ind L .77e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	46¾	48¼	48¼	M'y28
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	2	21¾	21	21¾	
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	20	53¼	52¾	53	— ¼
121	107¾	Beth Stl pf 7	1	108	108	108	Jun 6
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	1	22	22	22	Jun 2
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 5
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 6
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼ae	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 6
21½	13½	Boeing Airpl	4	14¾	14⅜	14¾	
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	28½	28¼	28½	Jun 6
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	14	14	14	
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	3	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-War .40e	6	23	22⅞	23	
2½	1½	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	•2	29¾	29½	29½	+ ¼
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	1	8	8	8	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mf ½e	4	18	17⅞	18	
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28¾	28¼	28¼	M'y28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	35	35	35	Jun 4
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼ae	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun 5
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½2e	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 5
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .15e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	12	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Budd Wh ¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	3	17¼	16¾	16¾	Jun 5
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¾
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun 6
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾k	1	54½	54½	54½	+ 1¼
7½	6¼	Burr Add .30e	15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	Jun 6
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	6	20	20	20	Jun 5
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 1
8¾	6½	Byers (AM)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12¾	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	12	12	12	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1⅓	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun 6
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	½	½	½	Jun 6
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6	6	6	
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½2e	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 5
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	17	11¾	11	11¾	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	2	30	29⅞	30	+ ¾
2¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y21
27¾	23½	Carpenter S¼2e	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun 3
3	2¼	Carrier-G .05e	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 5
69	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	5	70¾	69	70⅞	+2¾
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	6	34	33½	33¾	+ ⅜
21¾	15	Celanese ½2e	6	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1½	2	16½	16¼	16½	Jun 3
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 6
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12½	Cen Violetta 1e	2	13	13	13	Jun 4
3¼	2	Century Rib M	1	2	2	2	M'y25
31¾	27	Cerro de P 2e	6	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	Jun 5
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16	16	16	Jun 3
17	14½	Champ Pa ½ae	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jun 6
7½	5½	Checker Cab	6	7¼	6¾	6⅝	M'y29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	23	30¾	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun 1
4	2¾	Ches Corp	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1⅝	⅜	Chi & E IH	3	¾	¾	¾	Jun 6
5	2¾	Chi&E III A	2	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	Jun 5
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅜
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
5⅛	4½	Chi Mail ¾ag	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun 5
17½	12⅜	Chi Pr Tool 1e	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
39¾	33	Chi Pf cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'y28
52	49½	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun 4
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun 2
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	28	61⅜	60⅝	61⅛	+ ⅝
10¼	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
3	2⅛	City Stores	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'y26
29	22	Clev Gr Br ¼ae	12	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
36½	25⅞	Cluett P 1¼ae	1	32½	32½	32½	
79½	56½	Coca Cola 1¾2e	12	78¼	76	78¼	+4¾
63½	51½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y22
14	11½	Colgate-P ½	17	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	100½	100½	100½	Jun 5
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	12	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	2	14½	14	14½	+ ½
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	6	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	4	12¼	12	12¼	Jun 5
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	14	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	9	35	35	35	— ¼
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
27	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	26	26	26	Jun 2
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	65	65	65	Jun 3
22⅛	16½	Comi Credit 3	•4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ½
100	91⅜	Comi C pf 4¼	1	93	93	93	M'y26
27¼	20¾	Comi Inv Tr 3	10	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
103⅜	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	27	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	7	27	26½	26½	— ¾
23¾	17¾	Com Edis 1.80	17	22	21½	22	+ ⅞
33⅛	17⅜	Conde N .40e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jun 3
16¾	12½	Congoleum-N 1	8	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ½
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	9	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
11¾	7⅜	Cons Cop .10e	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	26	13⅝	13½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Australia's Banking Seen Working Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia — The smooth working of the nation's banking system under the Labor Government's wartime emergency regulations is one of the most hopeful signs in Australia's war effort.

Since December, 1941, trading banks of Australia have been operating under regulations imposed by the Federal Government for the purpose of preventing inflation and conserving manpower.

Today, the plan is working smoothly as a result of full cooperation of the trading banks under the demands of the Commonwealth Bank, which is carrying out the government's policy. While the actual saving in manpower has not been great so far, the surplus funds paid by the trading banks to the Commonwealth Bank—under a regulation requiring them to hand over deposits in excess of their prewar monthly average—has totaled the satisfactory sum of $34,000,000.

The banks are being paid the nominal interest of 15s. per £100. The banks, after initial efforts have convinced the government that its restrictions are unnecessary since they have given full co-operation, express the view that, though the system is irksome, it will be uncontested so long as the present, more or less, voluntary basis is retained and no step is made toward nationalization.

Prime Minister John Curtin already has given assurances that nationalization, whether of banks or industry, won't be introduced "through backdoor war regulation."

Banks have accepted Mr. Curtin's assurance, but are watching the activities of the Minister of War Organization of Industry John Dedham, who, as an avowed Socialist, advocates nationalization and has assured bank workers sooner or later it will be achieved. Mr. Dedman's words, however, are not taken too seriously at present.

Banks Doing Good

Labor is in the minority in the Senate, and if Mr. Dedman attempted to go farther than it is conceded to be necessary to meet the needs of war finance, Senators may be able to upset him by voting down the regulations which he will be compelled to submit for their approval.

So far, however, Mr. Curtin's belief, expressed November last, that "Government and banks are sure they will be able to resolve all the problems connected with the operation of the monetary system" has been proved well founded although a review of the operations shows this has not been achieved without sacrifice on the part of banks.

As soon as the right of trading banks to carry on their advances to business was restricted, it was inevitable that they lose money. Moreover, reduction in interest rates for Commonwealth loans where trading banks must take up shares has also affected banks returns. A feature of banking in Australia is the number of branches of various banks in townships outside metropolitan areas. The Government believes that if this "duplication" could be eliminated, big reserves of manpower would be released for fighting services and essential industry. The Government therefore has called on banks other than the Commonwealth Bank to close down as many branches as possible and as a result a great number of branches throughout Australia have been closed.

Banks claim, however, that their voluntary cuts in staffs have done more to conserve manpower than the Government's plan for closing branches. Analysis suggests that this claim is well founded, as branch closings have shown to have released only a fraction over one man per branch closed. This is explained by the fact that on an average one employee handles 60 to 70 accounts. Thus where there are branches with two employees it is closed and its business taken over by another branch and both employees have to be retained unless each branch has been working with a surplus man to handle the small number of accounts in excess of the average 60 to 70 accounts per man.

Compulsion Unlikely

Branch closing so far has been on a voluntary basis, enabling the bank to switch to one of its own branches. But if the Government feels compelled to go farther and enforce closures which involve clients transferring to a rival bank it is expected bankers will make adjustments.

Banks, however, believe their voluntary compliance with the Government's request has been such that it is unlikely that compulsion of this kind with all its complications will be used. This belief is strengthened by the knowledge that the transfer of accounts from one banking company to another would involve clients in heavy legal costs and high stamp duties. Thus, in opposing drastic compulsion, banks would have the strongest backing from clients unwilling to face what is regarded as an unwarranted expense.

Incidentally, heavy public buying throughout the war period, which culminated in a recent panic of buying, enabled big retail stores to cut down stocks and take in funds wherewith to reduce overdrafts, as directed by authorities. Had these funds not come to the retail stores it is conceivable that the restrictions, placed on trading banks and through them on retailers and business generally, might have resulted in many complaints.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 56-54	106.21	105.21	105.21

New York City Bonds

6 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	93	93	93
18 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83	83	83
17 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70¼	70	70
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	67¼	67⅛	67¼
3 Am Int 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
12 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
10 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
30 Am Tobaccos 3s 62	100	100	100
13 Ang C Nitra deb 67	43	42	43
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
3 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76⅝	76	76
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
7 A C Line 4½s 64 ⅝	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 A C Lines 4s 45	99½	99⅜	99⅜
7 AtlRefin 3s 53	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
16 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58	57¾	58
33 B&O 95 st	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
34 B&O 95 st C	30¼	30	30
23 B&O 2000 st D	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
17 B&O 96 st E	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
71 B&O cv 60 st	19⅝	19¼	19⅜
24 B&O 4s 48	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝
13 B&OPLE&WV24s 51 st	48¾	48	48
6 B&O S W 50 st	37¾	37½	37½
1 Beth Stl 5½s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
22 Bost&Me 4½s 70	31¼	31½	31½
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	69	69	69
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	91	90½	91
6 Buf R&P 57 st	35¼	34¾	35
8 Canu Sou 5s 62	79¾	79½	79½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	110⅞	110¾	110¾
4 Can Pac 4½ 1st 4½ 51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	111	111	111
9 Can Pac 5s 54	91	91	91
30 Canu Pac 4½s 60	86	86	86
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	99½	99½	99½
1 Celanese 3s 55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6 Cen of Ga 5s 45	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	53½	53½	53½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72¼	72¼	72¼
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	50¾	50¾	50¾
21 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¼	70¾	70¾
10 C&O 3½s 96D	101½	101½	101½
6 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19¾	19½	19½
10 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	74⅜	74¼	74⅜
28 CB&Q 4½s 77	68⅛	68⅞	68⅞
15 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77⅝	76⅞	77⅛
11 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93⅝	93½	93½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87½	87½	87½
5 Chi&E Ill inc 97	22½	22½	22½
18 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
19 CMSP&P ai 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47	47	47
23 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
20 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47	46¾	47
58 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46½	46	46½
12 CM&SP 5½s 89B	44½	44¾	44½
8 Chi&NW 6½s 36	35	34⅝	34⅝
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17	17	17
16 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	30	29½	29½
21 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	29½	28½	28½
1 Chi&NW 4s 2backs 49	11⅝	11½	11⅝
12 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18½	18	18
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	18	18	18
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	29	29	29
11 Chi & NW 3½s 87	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2½	2½	2½
3 CRI & P 4s 88	22⅝	22	22⅜
12 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68	68	68
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Cleve Un Term 5s '73	68	68	68
11 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	60½	60½	60½
2 Col & So 4½s '80	20½	20½	20½
20 Columbia G 5s '52 May	90	90	90
8 Columbia G 5s 1961	85¾	85	85¾
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109½	109½	109½
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46 rct	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Du ton P&L 3s 70	105½	105½	105½
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54	53⅝	54
11 D & R G 4s 36	16	15⅞	16
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 El Pso & SW 5s 65	64½	64½	64½
37 Erie 4½s 2015	47	46¾	46¾
42 Erie 4s 95	90¾	90⅜	90⅜
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
26 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12¼	12	12¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ctf	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
15 Fonda J&G2-4s82fld	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95	96	96
9 Goodrich 4½s 56	104	103¾	103⅝
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	91	91	91
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81	81	81
16 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96½	96¼	96½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95¾	95¾	96¾
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
20 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	83½	83	83½
5 Housatonic 5s 37	90	90	90
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41½	41½	41½
26 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	45¾	45¼	45¼
1 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	14½	14½	14½
5 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	46⅞	46½	46⅞
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	42¾	42¾
12 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42¾	42½	42⅝
31 Ill Cen 5s 55	50½	50½	50½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62	62	62
40 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45½	45	45¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103½	103¼
10 Int T&T 4½s 52	56½	56½	56½
15 Int T&T 5s 55	57½	57¼	57¼
1 KC South 5s 50	68	68	68
1 Ke South 3s 50	60½	60½	60½
9 Lac Gas 5½s 53	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1 LS&MS 3½s 97	80	80	80
20 Lautaro Nit inc 7S	43	42½	43
2 Leh & NY 4s 45	78½	78½	78½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	32¼	32¼
24 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29¼	29¼
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56½	56	56⅛
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79½	79½	79½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	84½	84½	84½
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	46	46	46
7 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	90	90	90
3 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104½	104½	104½
15 MilSparte&NW 4s 47	24¾	24	24
5 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	65¾	65⅝	65¾
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12½	12½	12½
29 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34	33⅞	34
10 M-K-Te ajx 5s 67	17½	17½	17½
10 M-K-T 4½s 78	30½	30½	30½
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39⅝	39½	39½
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26¼	26¼	26¼
45 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25⅛	25¾	26
4 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
46 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26⅛	26	26
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	44	44	44
6 MontWPa Pub Sv6s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
19 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¼	104½
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¼	35	35
11 MorsEssex 3½s 2000	37¾	37½	37½
4 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 N Eng RR 5s 46	74	74	74
45 N Eng RR 4s 45	71½	71	71
1 NY & Edis 1st 4s 47	106	106	106
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49⅛	48¾	49
13 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45	44¾	44¾
12 NYC cn 4s 98	47¾	47½	47½
4 NYC 3¾s 46	95	95	95
13 NYC cv 3¾s 52	54	53¾	54
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	71¾	71¾	71¾
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	53¼	53¼	53¼
42 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60¼	59⅞	59⅞
1 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 NY Connect 3½s 65	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜
17 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	56	55⅞	56
15 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53½	53¼	53⅛
34 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39¾	39⅝	39⅜
7 NYNH&H cit 6s240	58¾	58½	58½
29 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38½	38	38
2 NYNH&H 4s 47	33	33	33
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	33½	33⅛	33½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	31	31	31
11 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31	30⅞	30⅞
2 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6½	6¼	6¼
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NYS&W gen 5s 40	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	6	6	6
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	102½	102½
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61⅜	61¼	61¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52½	52½	52½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52	52	52
8 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅝	47½	47½
14 Nor Pac 4s 97	70¾	70¾	70¾
21 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41	40½	40¾
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
8 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107	107
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109½	102½
18 Or Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
300 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	109⅜	109	109⅜
1 Pac G&E 4s 64	112	112	112
4 Para Pict 4s 56	99½	99½	99½
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106	105¾	106¾
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108½	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121⅛	121⅛	121½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅝	101½	101½
15 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88¼	88	88¼
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s	97	97¼	97¼
10 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 Pen RR 3½s 52	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Peo Gl & C Chi 5s 47	111	111¼	111¼
7 Pere Marq 4½s 80	57¾	57½	57½
8 Pere Marq 4s 56	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
7 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9½	9½	9½
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2 Pitts &WVa 4½s	58¼	58¼	58¼
4 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	58	58	58
5 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	58½	58½	58½
15 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	85⅜	84⅞	85
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	100	100	100
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	100½	100½	100½
13 RePublic Steel 4½s 56	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	88¼	88¼	88¼
4 St LSF 5s 50B	13½	13½	13½
26 St LSF 4½s 78	14¼	14¾	14¾
1 St LSF 4s 50A	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 St LSF 4s 50A ct	12½	12½	12½
5 St LSW 5s 52	44½	44	44½
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
13 Schenley Distil 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Seab A Lyn 6s 45	8¾	8¾	8¾
45 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
7 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49	49	49
32 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48⅜	48½	48½
14 So Pac 4½s 69	49	48¾	48¾
14 So Pac rfg 4s 55	63⅞	63½	63½
9 So Pac clt 4s 49	57¼	57	57¼
23 So Pac 3¾s 46	85½	84¾	84¾
13 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
4 South Ry 6½s 56	88⅝	88	88
8 South Ry gen 6s 56	84	83¾	83¾
4 South Ry cn 5s 94	90	89¾	90
9 South Ry gen 4s 56	64¾	63¼	64¼
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	104½	104½	104½
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	61½	61½	61½
15 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14½	14⅜	14⅜
2 Third Ave 4s 60	51	51	51
8 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅜	109½	109⅜
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	93¾	93⅝	93¾
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	97	97	97
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107	107	107
5 Wabash 5s 76	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
5 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	34	33⅝	33⅝
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	100	99¾	99¾
5 Warren Bros 6s 41	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 West Shore 4s 2361	43¾	43⅝	43⅝
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	40½	40½	40½
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Westn Md 4s 52	85	85	85
32 WestnPac 1st 5s 46	27½	27⅜	27⅜
11 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
7 Western Un 5s 60	79¼	79¼	79¼
9 Western Un 4½s 50	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝
13 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93¼	93	93
10 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
7 Wis Cen 4s 49	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
23 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	30⅜	30	30
11 Young S&T cv 4s 48	10O2½	102⅜	102½
1 Youn S&T23¼s 66	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

3 Antioquia 7s 45 D	13	13	13
24 Argentine 4½s 71	79¾	79¼	79¾
6 Australia 5s 55	66½	66	66¼
19 Australia 4½s 56	63	62¾	62¾
1 Belgium 6½s 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Belgium 6s 55	93½	93½	93½
15 Brazil 8s 41	33½	33⅝	33⅝
7 Brazil 6½s 26-57	30½	30¼	30¼
8 Brazil 6½s 27-57	30½	30¼	30½
13 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	30½	30¼	30½
1 Brisbane 6s 50	66½	66	66½
73 Buen Ai 6s 57	64	63¾	64
10 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	66¼	66	66¼
5 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	65	65	65
1 Buen A 4½s 75	67	67	67
2 Canada 4s 60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅝
3 ChileMtgBk6s61 asd	15	15	15
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	16½	16½	16½
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	47½	47½	47½
17 Colomb 3s 70	36½	36¼	36½
1 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	100	100	100
3 Cuba 4½s 77	82¼	82⅛	82¼
1 Kreuger&T 5s 59 ct	1⅜	...	1⅜
5 Mex 5s asd 45	7	7	7
9 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Minas Ger 6½s 58	16⅞	16⅞	16¼
6 Minas Ger 6½s 59	16¼	16¼	16⅛
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	14	14	14
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52	16¾	16¾	16¾
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	66	65½	65½
17 Urug aj 3¾s 4¼4¾s79	58	58	58
15 Urug 4½s 4¾s 78	60	60	60
2 Urug 3½s 84	46¼	46¼	46¼

Total bonds sales today $2,996,200. Previous day $2,294,500. Week ago $6,230,300. Year ago $4,881,400. Two years ago 85,709,500. Jan. 1 to date $1,011,393,100. Year ago $980,843,875. Two years ago $772,138,500.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.79	1.97
Amerex Holding	13.75	15.25
American Business Shares	2.26	2.47
Axe Houghton Fund	8.96	9.63
Boston Fund	11.42	12.28
Broad Street Investing	17.58	18.34
Bullock Fund	10.10	11.08
Canadian Investment Fund	2.40	3.00
Century Shares Trust	21.67	23.30
Christiana Securities Co	1730.00	1870.00
Diversified Trustee	9.33	10.40
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.25	27.00
Dividend Shares	.89	.98
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.99	15.93
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.84	9.38
Equitable Invest Corp	19.90	21.40
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.00	14.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.66	13.62
Fund Investors Inc	13.45	14.75
General Capital	23.54	25.29
General Investors Trust	3.64	3.93
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.21	13.13
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.64	.71
Inst. Sec: Insurance Group	.98	1.07
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 28.39	S-1	29.68
B-2 .... 23.23	S-2	10.32
B-3 .... 15.83	S-3	7.59
B-4 .... 7.92	S-4	2.63
K-1 .... 12.98	K-2	10.02
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	70.50	70.50
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	28.70	28.70
Maryland Fund	3.00	3.60
Mass Invest Tr	14.99	16.12
Mass Invest 2d Fd	7.07	7.60
Mutual Invest	7.18	....
Nation Wide Voting	.89	.99
New England Fund	9.18	9.90
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.25	14.88
Plymouth Fund Inc	.29	.34
Putnam Fund	10.58	11.29
Quarterly Income Shares	4.00	4.75
Railway & Light Sec	5.12	6.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	89.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	2.39	2.70
Scudder Stevens & Clark	72.27	73.83
Spencer Trask Fund	10.74	11.42
Stand Util Inc	.10	.12
State Street Invest	84.75	89.31
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.33	....
Trustee4 Industry Shrs	.59	.66
Wellington Fund	12.09	13.35

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	3.875	4.625
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	1.98	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	2.37	..
Diversified Trust	2.65	..
Diversified Tr D	3.90	4.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.42	4.17
Nation Wide Sec	2.43	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.75	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.88	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.84	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.49	..
Super of Am Tr A	1.77	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.625	..
Us Elec Lt& Pow "B"	1.05	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co.	.28	.43
First Boston Corp	8.25	9.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Current Business Statistics

June 8, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	M'y 30	‡‡127.3	126.7	117.4
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	M'y 30	2092	x1881	1755
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	M'y 30	3877	3599	3786
Electric power, mil. kwh	M'y 30	3323	3380	2955
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Jun13	99.3	99.3	98.6
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	M'y 30	796	837	802
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	M'y 30	96	114	109
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Jun 3	3510	3615	2536
Bank clearings, 2° cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Jun 3	2783	3317	4212
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Jun 3	2723	2584	2240
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	Jun 3	2780	2540	5407
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	M'y27	6557	6613	5673
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	M'y27	25511	x25395	24311
Investments, mil. dol.	M'y27	20764	20876	17689
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Jun 5	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Call loan renewals, p. c.	J

MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable quick-drying.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
56 Post Office Sq.

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES— Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN— Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street
ARCH-PRESERVER and WALK-OVER Shoes for Men and Women
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine
Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

Presenting THE NEW
RAYON-STOCKINGS
By NoMend
$1.15
An all-day, all-occasion stocking that is beautiful, sheer and flattering, thanks to NoMend's exclusive Dul-O-Tone twist.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
934 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Victory - Service Star Pins
Patriotic Jewelry
Identification Bracelets
J. A. MERRILL & CO.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UNDIES
in Summer sheers
Cool as a breeze for hot Summer days. They rinse out and dry in a jiffy!
HARRY G. EMMONS

SUMMER SPORTSWEAR
Ensemble Slack Suits....$3.95-$6.00
Sport Shirts.....$1.25 to $2.50
Washable Slacks....$2.25 to $6.00
Interwoven Sport Socks,..3 for $1.25
BROWN & BATCHELDER

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

DOVER

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty
THE PLACE TO DINE
Daeris Restaurant and Tea Room
Centrally Located
Cor. Third and Central Ave.
Three minutes' walk from B. & M. Station
Delicious Food and Courteous Service
Tourists Welcome TEL. 616

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS AND PROVISIONS

SELECT YOUR GIFTS FOR THE GRADUATES
at
Farnham's
LOTHROPS-FARNHAM COMPANY
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

The Very Latest Designs in Summer Shoes
from the Walk-Over for Men and for Women. Also the Treadeasy Shoes for Women, and the Vitality for Women. We can fit you at popular prices.
HUGHES SHOE STORE
MORRILL BLDG. Tel. 338

GARRISON HILL
Greenhouses
TEL. 5
The Florist

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Order Your Groceries and Meats from
THE PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Avenue Tel. 480

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue, Dover, N. H.
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THIS SUMMER
refurnish a room
A refurnished room is, to all practical purposes, a new room. And when you refurnish let us help you with the selection of furniture and accessories that harmonize. Perhaps you need only a new rug—or a chair—or a table—to complete your decorative scheme.
A. A. MOONEY FURNITURE CO.
Central and Franklin Streets

The Doorway through which to carry the Bride's
Most cherished Wedding Gifts—Choice pieces of Furniture she will enjoy always.
C. A. Hoitt Co.
Corner Wilson and Valley Streets

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1313 52 Malvern St.

"Quality and Service"
MEATS—VEGETABLES
FRUITS—GROCERIES
Phone 2130
R. HECKER and CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

Summer Smartness is Summer Coolness
See my lovely new; yes, flattering; styles
Miss Mary Cahill
50 HANOVER STREET

Keep Your Car in Good Running Order
The Best Expert Mechanics
at
LEO A. CAVANAUGH Inc.
557 SECOND STREET TEL. 788

Two Important Dates
FATHER'S DAY
GRADUATION
Remember both with a card or book from
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

PARISEAU'S SUN SHOP
Now Open With Its California Caravan of
Sport Clothes
The Style Center of New Hampshire
1008 ELM STREET

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

Galinas PHONE 6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
75 Hanover Street Phone 282

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

TO BE SURE!
Father's Day Gifts
at
FLOYDS

It's Leavitt's in New Hampshire!
For new clothes to greet the holiday... For new things to brighten your home and summer cottage . . . Leavitt's offers you the best in quality, the greatest in assortment, all at the prices you want to pay.
LEAVITT'S
N. H.'s Greatest Department Store

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
A complete line of
Coal and Petroleum Products
Prompt service. A trial order solicited.
94 Langdon St. Tel. Portsmouth 86

Save What You Have
with Benjamin Moore Paints and Personalized Wallpapers
THE A. H. RAND CO.
70 Fleet Street Tel. 1686

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2800

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pickford
Exclusive Millinery
Summer Hats individually styled for each and every occasion
GA 5533 Wayland Square

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Protect Your Valuable Furs
in our modern certified cold storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

THE COLONIAL
Hair Dressing Parlor
Mabel Taylor
A Complete Beauty Service
110 South Royal Street Phone 6765

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

Visit Our
SUN SHOP
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

NORFOLK

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

BLUE BONNET HAT SHOPPE
Smart Hats for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
405 BONSH ST. MRS. HERBERT L. JONES TELEPHONE 35497

W. G. Swartz Company
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
See our complete line of play clothes and swim suits.

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

RICHMOND

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
11TH and MAIN RICHMOND, VA.

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

SMITHFIELD HAM
Breads—Pies—Salads
Party Sandwiches
Tasty Lunch Boxes
Sarah Lee Kitchen
201 W. GRACE RICHMOND, VA.

Ask for Mr. Whittock
with
JULIAN MEYER
Realtors—Builders
Sales—Loans—Rentals
917 E. Main, Richmond, Va. Dial 3-7391

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Bibee's Super Market
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

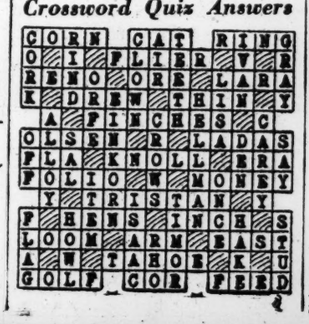
CLARKSBURG

REMEMBER FATHER THIS YEAR
with a gift from
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg's Quality Dept. Store

HUNTINGTON

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

Crossword Quiz Answers



WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd. (Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

LUCE'S SHOP Agents for JAEGER WOOLLENS
111 Sparks Street
The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS —LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Blower Motors a Specialty
PHONE 2-5706 378-380 BANK ST.

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
268 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

FINE FURNITURE
Orme LIMITED
175-179 SPARKS STREET

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

Devlins
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest Service Station
ELGIN and ARGYLE

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"REMARKABLE"
is the word used by many of our customers when they see how our "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning Process refreshes their clothes to smart newness again.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

CHISHOLMS
Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS STREET

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Wi 8842 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9922, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING
Prices $7.75 up
Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN & Co. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

CALL Deckalux FRONTENAC 3131

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALL'S
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Wools and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Mare. 9420

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4601

MODERN COLD STORAGE
Complete Insurance
Jay Wolfe Inc.
FURRIERS
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone Lancaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ——/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ART NEEDLEWORK & WOOLS

LONDON, E. G. BELCHER, 117, Golders Green Rd., N. W. 11.—Art Needlework, All Knitting Materials, Silks, Embroidery Cottons and Leaflets.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

LONDON.—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Rd., Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countryfied surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0781.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out, by sending all your soiled linen to us. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—A good home offered with every consideration. 93, Elm Bank Gardens West, Barnes, London, S. W. 13.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

PUTNEY, 11 Howards Lane, London, S. W. 15.—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, F. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional); 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets, P. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

SHOE REPAIRING

BOOTMAKER and FOOTWEAR—Repair Specialist, J. EVANS, 22a, St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone LIBerty 3736.

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEACHERS

KATHLEEN MITCHELL
Leipzig — Berlin — London
Teacher of Singing and Elocution
INVITES ENQUIRIES from SOLOISTS and READERS DESIRING HELPFUL TUITION
Particulars: 14 HANOVER ST., LONDON, W. 1. or Tel.: GIPsy Hill 0682

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected — Valuations

UPHOLSTERING

LET MARSHALL & BROWN RENOVATE your Curtains, Eiderdowns, etc. Brighten dull days. 57, Ullswater Rd., Barnes, London, S. W. 13. Riv. 6239.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER: 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 182 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S. W. 15.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones (Terminus 2548 (2 lines)
(Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICTAL FURRIER
Remodeling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
151, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5552 W. 8

PHONES — EUSTON 4245 &
F. WARREN & CO'S
GUARANTEED
COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

WOMEN'S PRINTING SOCIETY LIMITED
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
31-35, BRICK STREET, W. 1.
GROSVENOR 1942

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

LONDON *(Continued)*

'Phone: FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3 And at Fulham

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS
Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

Timothy Whites
where household necessities are cheaper
57 Golders Green Road, N. W. 11
27 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
Agent for:
Cliftons Chocolates
Fullers Cakes and Confectionery
116, STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

If it is to be had It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON E.—Stratford

FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel MAYFLAND 2501
BOARDMANS
BROADWAY STRATFORD, E.1

LONDON E.—Woodford

STREAMLINE CLEANERS
Dyers and Cleaners De Luxe
Wearing Apparel and Household Furnishings Cleaned by Experts
25 and 13, Woodford Parade
High Road, South Woodford, E. 18
Telephone Wanstead 5081

Electrical Installations
Radio and Gramophones
ESCOTT BROS. LTD.
Head Office: 109, Maybank Road, E. 18
Telephone: Buckhurst 0135
Shops at: Chingford, Ilford, Wanstead, Walthamstow, Loughton, Upminster

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

The Personal Firm for the Best
Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206 65 Church Road, Barnes
S. W. 13 Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

FULLER'S
STATIONERY STORES
COMMERCIAL AND FANCY STATIONERS
284, Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, S. W. 15
TEL. PUTNEY 1859
Depot: Artists' Materials Cards, etc.

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
★ *Let our 24 windows representative of over 40 Fashion and Household Departments be your Shopping Guide to* DUBLIN.
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
RESTAURANT
EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING
Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor
Switzer & Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

North Ireland

BELFAST

McILVEEN and ROGAN
MILLINERY, MANTLES, FURS
GOWNS and SPORTSWEAR
EXCLUSIVE STYLES FOR ALL OCCASIONS
45, Arthur Street over Simpson's
PHONE 20151

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

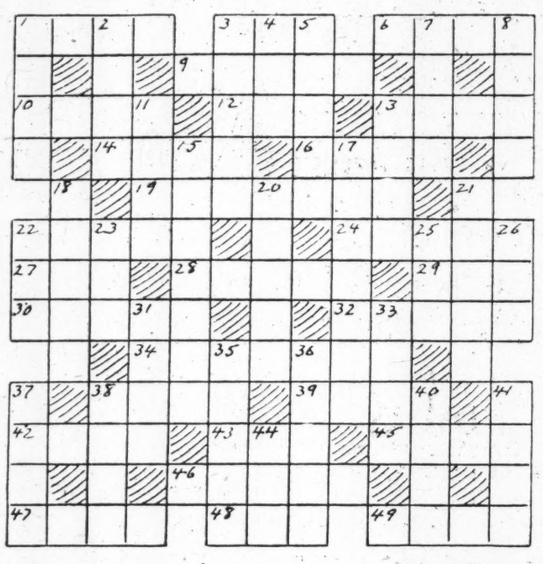
Daily Quotation

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is chief ingredient of a tortilla?
3—What creature made Alice giddy by appearing and vanishing suddenly?
6—What is wagered against ten thousand ducats in "Cymbeline"?
9—What is a fast coach called?
10—What is Nevada's most important city?
12—What is one of Pacific States of U. S. (abbr.)?
13—Who is hero of a Byron poem of same name?
14—Hauled.
16—How would you describe gauze?
19—Canary birds are what?
22—Who co-stars with Johnson in musical comedies?
24—Who was a famous runner of ancient Greece?
27—What State of U. S. leads in production of grapefruit (abbr.)?
28—What is a little round hill?
29—Age.
30—What is a book made of sheets each folded once?
32—What was king counting in certain nursery rhyme?
34—Who is Cornish knight in a Wagner opera?
38—What are certain creatures in Rostand's "Chantecler"?
39—What is twelfth part of a foot?
42—What is a frame for interweaving yarn into a fabric?
43—Branch.
45—If you were in San Antonio, in what direction would you travel to reach Galveston?
46—What lake lies between California and Nevada?
47—With what sport is Gene Sarazen associated?
48—What is brightest star in various constellations?
49—Would you wear, sail, or feed a maki?

Down

1—What are life preservers made of?
2—In Norse mythology, who was wife of Odin and mother of Vali?
3—Mr. Joker is what in "Wonderful Wizard of Oz"?
4—Melody.
5—Cutting devices in a saw.
7—What is first name of hero of Jokai's "Black Diamonds"?
8—Who wrote poem beginning: "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day"?
11—What is a yellow domesticated variety of the ide?
13—Who is keeper of inn in "La Sonnambula"?
15—What is a one-grained wheat with short flat barleylike spike?
17—Who is author of "The Little Foxes"?
18—What is a baser metal used in mixture with a finer one?
20—What birds are intelligent and easily domesticated?
21—Who is leading character in Maugham's "Of Human Bondage"?
22—Away.
23—Salt.
25—Claudius is king of what place in "Hamlet" (abbr.)?
26—Speak.
31—What is a separate piece of news in a newspaper?
33—What is first word of many fairy tales?
35—What was first name of Newton, English philosopher and mathematician?
36—What island belongs half to Portugal and half to Holland?
37—What did Barbara Frietchie wave from her window?
38—Wail.
40—What is another name for a codling?
41—What is an ornamental knob?
44—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Punch ©: In Berlin military circles it is beginning to be thought that there is a risk of Hitler's spring offensive clashing with an early winter.

Detroit News: Never were the nation's highway signs and markers so legible and comprehensive. It only remains to evolve a horse that can read.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Barros Jarpa, Ernesto (ĕr-nās'-tō · bär'-rōs här'-pä)—Foreign Minister of Chile.

Brunschwig, Col. Roger (rō'-zhä' brŭn'-shvēg')—Officer in the Free French Army, now in the United States on a special mission for Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Prinz Eugen (prints oi-gän')—German battleship.

Rajagopalachariar, Chakravarthi (chŭk'-rū-vŭr'-tē rä'-jä-gō-pä'-lä-chä'-rĭ-ĕr)—Outstanding advocate in India of rapprochement between the All-India Congress Party and the Moslem League.

Sautot, Henri (än'-rē' sō'-tō')—Free French Governor of New Caledonia.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Fortaleza (fôr'-tä-lā'-zä)—Seaport of Brazil.

Hunan (hōō'-nän')—Province of central China.

Kiangsi (jyäng'-sē')—Province of south central China.

Kuznetsk (kōōz-nyĕtsk')—City of the West Middle Volga region of Soviet Russia.

Manipur (mŭn'-ē-pōōr')—A native State of India.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fōod, fŏot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; K=ch in G. ich, ach; BON; yet; zh=z in azure.

In Lighter Vein

Evident

"Yes, my fiance takes me to the museum every Saturday."

"Really! What is he studying?"

"Economy."

Experienced

"Thank you, madam," said the lawyer at the end of a long cross-examination. "I hope I haven't troubled you unduly with all those questions."

"Not at all," replied the witness. "I have several small children at home."

This Changing World

Wide World

If you've wondered what's going to become of gasoline stations put out of business by tire and gas rationing, here's one of the answers. The owner of this station in Tulsa, Okla., which boasts it is the "oil capital of the world," has converted it into a sub-station for cash and carry laundry customers.

Did You Ever Wonder

What "Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil." on Defense Bonds Means?

Miss H. C. M. of New York City, writes: "In studying a defense bond today we observed the seal which has the following words on it: Thesaur. Amer. Septent. Sigil., and it was decided that it was not Latin . . . and no one seemed able to translate it. Can you tell us what the seal is and what it means?" The quotation is an abbreviation of the Latin words, "Thesauri Americae Septentrionalis Sigillum," which may be translated to mean, "Seal of the Treasury of North America." It is the seal of the currency department of the United States and appears not only on defense bonds but also on all United States paper currency.

How River Plants Can Help As Well As Hinder Steam Navigation?

The sudd (from an Arabic word meaning "obstacle" or "barrier") often so clogs the surface of the water as to render the White Nile unnavigable. The sudd is made up of floating water plants, such as ambatch and an aquatic grass, and when mixed with papyrus stems, driftwood, etc., may completely block the river. A use, however, has been discovered for sudd, and a factory has been established at Khartoum where it is dried, pulverized, and pressed into blocks, in which form it is used as fuel for the steamers that ply the Nile.

—W. P. Keasbey

Cabbages and Kings

Half the automobiles now in service will disappear from American highways during the next 30 months, predicts the War Production Board.

Associated Press

Latest ingenious experiment to lengthen the life of tires has been worked out by Charles Kaiser, Chatham (N. J.) postman. By cementing rubber half soles to a worn tire he expects to add 1,200 more miles to its wear.

The plowing technique used by Harry A. White on his farm near Pueblo, Colo., puzzled his neighbors. They watched him go over, and over, and over the field. (Well, they figured, it must have something to do with a new method of boosting war production.) Then Harry got out his cultivator, and went over the same field three times. Then, he hitched a potato digger to the tractor. That was definitely the wrong thing to do—you don't dig potatoes in the spring. All of a sudden Harry hopped off the tractor, stooped over and straightened up with a broad grin. He'd just found his wallet with $618, that he'd lost the first time he plowed. He'd been looking—and plowing—ever since.

Swap Across Pacific

Atlanta, Ga.

Immediately after the Pearl Harbor bombing a Naval officer stationed at Honolulu with his family was ordered to sea. Realizing that he would be gone indefinitely, he requested his wife and child to return to the United States on the next boat, taking their car with them in order to drive back to their Georgia home from the West Coast.

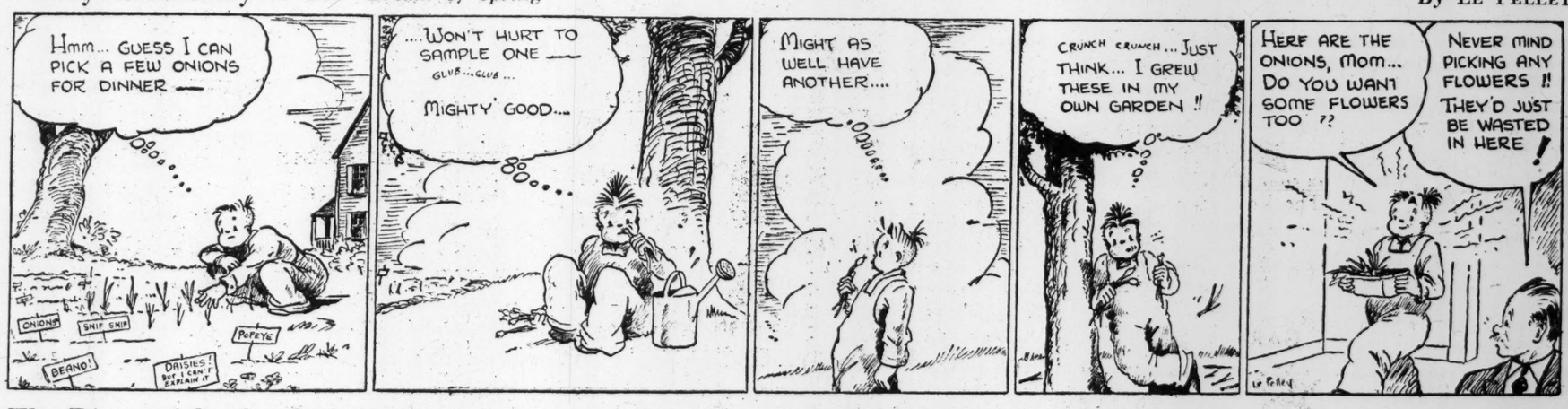
The steamship company advised that they had no room for the car, as all space for some time was booked ahead. The car would be needed back home, so the wife began to search for a solution. An advertisement in a local paper brought a response from an Army officer who had recently come to Hawaii and expected to return to the United States shortly. He had left his car, same model and make as the Naval officer's, in storage at a Pacific Coast point. He later found that he would be in Hawaii indefinitely, and would need his car, but couldn't get passage for it, as all shipping space was filled with military supplies.

The Naval officer's wife gave the Army officer her car in exchange for his keys and storage ticket on a San Francisco garage. Reaching the United States, she and her child called for the car, and found it to be exactly like the one they had given up.

They drove it back to Georgia without mishap, convinced that miracles still do happen.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Breath of Spring*

By LE PELLEY


Hmm... GUESS I CAN PICK A FEW ONIONS FOR DINNER —
...WON'T HURT TO SAMPLE ONE — GLUB...GLUB... MIGHTY GOOD...
MIGHT AS WELL HAVE ANOTHER....
CRUNCH CRUNCH... JUST THINK... I GREW THESE IN MY OWN GARDEN !!
HERE ARE THE ONIONS, MOM... DO YOU WANT SOME FLOWERS TOO ??
NEVER MIND PICKING ANY FLOWERS !! THEY'D JUST BE WASTED IN HERE !
ONIONS
SNIP SNIP
POPEYE
BEANO!
DAISIES? BUT I CAN'T EXPLAIN IT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Indeedy!*

By RODGERS

My friend the butcher thinks we should hear from the Boss tomorrow morning!
And if I know the Boss he'll ask that I be packed off home immediately!
Which will suit me to a "T"
Yes indeedy!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*All Clear*

By THE HAGERS

"What are you up to, little clown? You've turned our Drakeville upside down.

The gas balloon; your friend Boscoe; The symbols placed where they will show."

The clown laughed. "Ha, ha, ha! That's good! It worked the way I hoped it would.

My advertising is unique. Our circus plays Drakeville next week."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Foundations for Victory

Six months after Pearl Harbor, Americans can record one indisputable victory in the Pacific. It is fitting that tribute should be paid to the vigilance and devotion of the men who guarded Midway. And citizens who have supported their highest concepts of freedom and justice with prayerful thought and earnest effort have a right to a meed of encouragement from the good news. Yet it should evoke neither vainglory nor vengeful elation, but humble gratitude and renewed resolve. For much more will be required to win the war and the peace.

Manifestly the Japanese were attempting to seize Midway Island. They attacked in force—with plane carriers, battleships, cruisers and transports. The Navy reports several ships of each type damaged and two or three carriers sunk. This appears to be the hardest blow yet struck at Japan's navy, and combined with that in the Coral Sea, should cut its strength materially. It is clearly an important victory, a defensive victory which may open the way to offensive operations.

Japan's loss in aircraft carriers has especial meaning, for it greatly limits Japan's offensive power. These ships have spearheaded Japanese successes all the way from Pearl Harbor to Ceylon. If their number has been reduced by half, the problem of defending Allied bases and supply lines has been immeasurably simplified. Admiral King's statement indicates that the action would have been even more destructive had it been possible to concentrate at Midway American forces on guard elsewhere.

But as it was, American commanders, advised by submarine scouts that the enemy was not moving in force to the south, anticipated an attack in the north. Armed by foresight or insight, the garrison on Midway seems to have not merely avoided being surprised but to have surprised the Japanese.

On Tokyo's part there was stupidity or desperation. For all experience in this war teaches the risks of sending ships against land-based planes. The Japanese could hardly expect to score a second surprise in the Hawaii area, and they knew it was heavily defended. Pride—seeking to answer the Doolittle raid on Japan—or some other weakness of evil purpose seems to have dictated this venture.

Admiral King does well to warn the "130,000,000 amateur strategists" against easy assumptions that the American fleet can now sail into Yokohama Harbor. At most, protection of bases and supply lines should be easier and the beginnings of offensive action, particularly by air, should be nearer as a result of this battle.

The position today goes far to justify the directors of American strategy who chose the unspectacular and unpopular course of building up forces and bases before attacking. Considering the position facing them after Pearl Harbor and the destruction of American air forces in the Philippines, the record is good. But when the United States takes the offensive, particularly in any effort to roll back the Japanese from the islands of the Southwest Pacific, it faces the same factor which was so costly to the enemy at Midway—land-based air power.

Indeed, this battle should be measured not only against a background of six months of defeat and retreat in the Pacific, but of current Japanese success in the area most necessary for eventual Allied offensives. That is China. For the news reports Tokyo's armies taking territory and bases only about 700 miles from Japan and closer to Formosa and Japan's supply lines than Britain is to Germany.

This is no time for self-centered gloating, but for fresh appreciation of the services of other peoples in heroically holding back the Axis for years. It is rather a time for encouraged and unselfish efforts to help them break present chains and establish a common front of freedom for the future.

Finland's Choice

Every medal has two sides. It is not at the flattering face of the one that Hitler presented to General Mannerheim the other day that the Finns are looking. They are more interested in what is on the back. There, perhaps, are written, instead of the Führer's compliments, his orders.

The American State Department has been swift to surmise what these orders would be. Secretary Hull has therefore warned the Finns that the United States will be alert to detect any increase of co-operation between Finland and the Nazis. Mr. Hull did not say that American measures to counter such a development would involve a declaration of war against Finland, but there is little doubt that this would be necessary in the event Finnish action threatened the American-Russian supply lines.

Few if any Americans wish to see war declared against Finland unless there is no alternative. But American lives and America's future can be endangered today by Finnish decisions. The question is not whether Americans admire the Finns, but how to insure the arrival of American supplies on the Russian ally's front.

Education Is Continuous

New York University gave honor to its most persevering student this month when it conferred a degree of Doctor of Philosophy on the Rev. Joseph E. Carlin as the climax of thirty-nine years' part-time attendance at the institution.

But Dr. Carlin has been more than a student during this time. He is principal of Public School 184 in Brooklyn and minister of the Queensboro Hill Community Church in Flushing, which he founded. His studies, which included earning the earlier degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Pedagogy, and Master of Arts, have been carried on mostly at the rate of one course a year in spare time.

His example is a reminder that, whether through formalized courses or by other means, the process of living is a continuous education to all who will let it be so. The open intellect is a growing intellect. The industrious person, as Dr. Carlin has illustrated, can both learn while he serves and serve while he learns.

Considering the scarcity of metals, has some bright mind in Washington yet figured out a substitute material for Dobbin's shoes now that he has come back from pasture?

Too Tender About Taxes?

The House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee appears rather sensitive on the subject of the modifications it is making in the Treasury Department recommendations for war taxes. Secretary Henry Morgenthau last week said there was danger the pending revenue bill would prove "too little and too late" to stop inflation. After being called on the carpet he explained this had no reference to the work of the committee. Individuals, however, can read the figures and form their own comments.

In aggregate the committee has made reductions from the Treasury's proposed schedule which cut its estimated new yield by about $2,000,000,000 below the Administration's $8,700,000,000 goal. At the same time the committee has shown a marked lack of interest in the Treasury's request for authority to collect at the source a 10 per cent withholding tax on individual incomes as a prepayment of the taxes due next year on this year's earnings.

The Ways and Means group has chosen in particular to tread more lightly than the Treasury recommended in raising the rates in the lower income brackets. This has been taken by some as a portent that the House may adopt a sales tax as a means of making up the difference. Such a tax runs into a dilemma. If it is broad enough and carries a high enough rate to yield substantial revenue it bears heavily on the large segment of workers in ordinary civil pursuits whose buying power has not increased. If food and clothing are exempted or the tax limited to luxuries and high-priced goods, it does not yield much revenue.

What is needed is a tax that will go directly to the estimated $15,000,000,000 surplus of buying power of this year's supply of goods. That is the excess which causes inflation. Such a tax has been discussed in these columns—a kind of excess profits tax, or excess income tax, on individuals. It would be a tax based on the increase of the individual's income between last year and this year, in whatever bracket he might be, high or low. The Ways and Means Committee might find this an effective answer to its problem.

All the 1942 crop of canned salmon is to go to the United Nations armed forces. The 1917-18 veteran who at times grew very tired of "goldfish" only grins.

What's become of those old-fashioned strawberries of "way back when" that were so sweet they didn't need sugar?

Our Readers Say—

"Is a Religious Man a Better Fighter?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial to the effect that the United Nations must not be motivated by hate in adopting the means essential to win this war was a timely and inspiring one. That many still regard hate as a quality essential to our success is all too apparent. At a time when people everywhere are coming to realize the necessity for a closer adherence to the principles of Christianity, such an attitude must be corrected. Furthermore, the opinion that success in battle depends solely upon physical ability, must be proved fallacious.

A recent issue of a contemporary magazine contains a number of exerpts from letters of its readers expressing their opinion on the question: "Is a religious man a better fighter?" This question had been asked by the Chief of Chaplains of the United States Army in a previous issue. An analysis of these answers reveals a rather negative attitude. One specifically stated that a soldier had to hate the enemy to make a good fighter.

That many of the soldiers in World War One were both religious men and good soldiers is a proven fact. Their realization of divine protection enabled them to fight in the thick of combat and emerge unharmed. Numerous writings published during the last twenty years contain statements which indicate that members of the opposing forces often fraternize when not engaged in battle, thus refuting the idea that hate is one of man's true qualities.

The high standards of conduct which the members of our armed forces are expected to manifest at all times require qualities that are continuously reflected by man as the image and likeness of God.

(PRIVATE) ADOLPH PAUL GRATIOT
Fort Monroe, Va.

"Americans at War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I have the courtesy of your columns to correct a misstatement made concerning the Blood Donor Center of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross in a letter to the editor signed by A. B. Bright of Roxbury, which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor?

The letter says that the Red Cross does not accept the blood of Negroes. This, of course, is untrue. The Red Cross accepts the blood of donors of any race, creed, or color. All this blood is processed under Army and Navy supervision for the use of America's armed forces and in possible civilian disaster.

As you are no doubt aware, there is an urgent need for donors, and I regret exceedingly the publication of a statement which might discourage volunteers.

WESLEY FULLER, Director
Boston Metropolitan Chapter
American Red Cross

[Editor's Note: The letter of A. B. Bright was based on actual experience—on January 24. Two days later, however, the Red Cross orders were changed and, as Mr. Fuller indicates, they are now instructed to accept blood donations from Negroes.]

Removal of Mr. Bridges

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Back in our unenlightened period of foreign policy a few years ago, when scrap metal was sent to our present enemies with Government sanction, Harry Bridges and his C. I. O. longshoremen on the West Coast consistently revolted against loading ships with this cargo, believing that this metal would eventually be dropped on us in the form of bombs.

Only a few weeks ago we read in The Christian Science Monitor of a naval officer who, speaking for a Navy which has never been particularly pro-labor, spoke in praise of the efficient loading job that Bridges' men have been doing on Pacific Coast docks. But now deportation is again facing him, and I think it is a sad parody on "alertness." Mr. Bridges has been far more patriotic than some of the Congressmen who are applauding the prospect of his removal. Deportation is a strange reward for resistance to Fascism, particularly when there are truly dangerous obstructionists in the war effort whom we are still ignoring. THEODORE N. COOK
Upper Montclair, N. J.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Blunted

"Honey for Sale"

"Cloverdale Farms. . . . Pure Honey."

There it was. My sign. A masterpiece. True, I didn't make it. But I told the sign painter what size it was to be; what colors; what size letters and what style type.

"You want an edging of red around the gold letters, of course," urged the artisan.

"No! I want it to be just gold letters on a black background. I want it to be delicate and artistic."

Next day, when the job was finished, he told me how good it was. I let him get away with it, luxuriating, however, in the knowledge that the entire thing was a product of my own creative thought. In fact the reflection that I had produced quite a masterpiece dominated me all the way home. Removing the glistening board from its coarse paper bag, I held it at arm's length, and again thought it good; in fact so good, that if it shouldn't sell any honey for me, I would hang it up in my room and enjoy looking at it for its own sake.

All of us, including hard-headed businessmen, have a bit of ego; else why does the president of the Restbetter Mattress Company run his picture alongside his bedding in the advertisement.

But, of course, my sign was different. It was a work of art conceived by me and dedicated to the cause of better signs—and the sale of the best sweetening in the world, now especially needful. This was pure art, instead of gross mechanics.

* * *

It rained that Saturday afternoon. Just enough to prevent hanging the sign, but not enough to keep me, raincoat clad, from sizing up the big elm tree in our front yard, from which the sign was to be suspended.

All afternoon and evening I thought of that sign.

"Cloverdale Farms. . . . Pure Honey."

Sunday morning the sun blazed into my room. Instead of basking there in bed for half an hour as usual, I sprang to the floor, made a hasty toilet, gulped some breakfast, and rushed to the workshop to gather up my tools.

And then a fly plopped into the ointment!

With a sickening thud upon my consciousness came the knowledge that the neighbors would see me . . . on Sunday morning of all times . . . trying to sell something. True, there is poetry and romance and art in honey; but I felt sure none of the neighbors would think of that.

Simulating a courage which my heart knew not, I swallowed my pride and toted my tools to the elm tree, right there in the front yard adjacent to the street, on Sunday morning. If I moved fast I might complete the job before my religious neighbors returned from church. Sure enough, there was not one passer-by during my operations.

* * *

But the image of one man across the street came to the vision of the corner of my left eye as I worked. I pretended not to notice him, and he pretended not to notice me; for each time I looked at him full on, he was looking the other way; but every time I hazarded a furtive glance, he hazarded a glance also.

Conscience and a sense of inferiority fancied him to be criticizing my workmanship.

"Rotten mechanic. Acts like he'd never been up more than five feet on a ladder before. Why doesn't he fasten that upright with screws instead of nails? That crosspiece certainly is not level. Ought to hire a man to do that job. Trying to save a nickel, no doubt. You'd think he'd have more respect for Sabbath day."

This, of course, prompted resentment and I said to myself:

"Bet he'd fall off the ladder himself. These people snooping around, finding fault. Guess I can get as much religion out here in the open air, working with my bees, as he can at church. Besides, why isn't *he* in church."

I concluded the job, gathered up my tools, and hurried back to the workshop. . . .

That afternoon the doorbell rang. I stood face to face with my neighbor. I cringed for what I had been thinking about what I thought he had been thinking.

"Nice-looking sign you've got there," he said. "Very artistic. How much is your honey? Well, I'd like two pounds. Used to keep bees myself years ago. Nice hobby. Keeps you out of doors. Good-day." L. H. H.

The Wide Horizon

Carnival: Key to Brazil

By Henry Hogg

RIO DE JANEIRO

Alert interest of the Brazilian people in today's struggle for world freedom becomes more evident as this summer of decision brings war closer to South America.

In the developing crisis, qualities of Brazilian character hold a key to much that occurs on the southern continent. During the consultations of American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro, President Vargas frequently referred to the strong desire of his people for a stand with the democracies.

Surprising to outsiders—until they see beneath the surface—is the close connection between the basic democracy of the Brazilians and their annual fun-fest in Carnival.

This year the preparations for Carnival have greater significance than ever. Although it is only about four months since the last one, song writers are reaching out to lay hold on new melodies pulsating with rhythm. The many Carnival Clubs are laying their plans well in advance, as they always do.

* * *

Carnival is Brazil's democratic safety valve.

It is an unforgettable scene. To those whose first visit it is to Rio, the very loveliness of the setting will alone reward their journey. No guidebook or steamer folder could attain any true degree of truth in attempting to describe those first sights and impressions of the traveler who sees Rio for the first time.

Standing on the deck of his steamer entering one of the world's most beautiful harbors, he will see Rio shimmering white in the morning sun against those dark green towering mountains. And perhaps the traveler may compare the city to some keyboard of a gigantic celestial organ symphonically enriching the world with its rhapsody of beauty.

With such a setting and surroundings it is little wonder that Rio's Carnival is famous. But it must be remembered that the Brazilian Carnival is no mere show or tourist attraction. It is more. Far more. It is a natural and spontaneous expression of gaiety. And above all, it is the people's festival . . . of, for and by the people. The Brazilian people.

It is true that foreigners join in the festivities, but they are self-conscious. It is not their "festa." They lack that complete abandon, the natural spirit of a people who for a few days are utterly and completely happy. That abandon which is the very essence and charm of Carnival.

Perhaps it is difficult to understand how a people, who for the rest of the year are dignified, decorous and, at times, extremely self-conscious, can so freely let themselves go. And "let themselves go" they do. For four nights and three days they do, very nearly, exactly as they want. Singing and dancing are the essentials. Every variety of fancy costume can be seen, from an elaborate historical costume to a feather stuck in an old battered hat.

There are few police restrictions over costumes and songs, although political caricature is forbidden. Hundreds of new "sambas" with Carnival ditties are written each year. These have to be approved by the Press and Propaganda Department. In spite of the large quantity written, only one or two become hot favorites and these are sung and sung and sung.

* * *

Police records show that, in spite of so many homes being deserted by householders and servants alike, theft is at its lowest. Though hundreds of thousands dance and jostle in the street, pickpockets are unknown.

In its long history of revolution, Brazil has never had one during Carnival.

Carnival "da rua" (street Carnival) is the true representative of the festival's meaning. For it is in the streets that you will see the people dancing and singing without stopping and apparently without sleeping for three days. It is in the streets where all classes mix and like it.

As a new country, Brazil has had to depend upon others for so much. Foreign influence can be seen in nearly every phase of cultural and economic life. British and American capital have largely developed Brazilian natural resources. Art and Literature show definite European traits.

That is why Carnival, so wholly and completely Brazilian, is held so dear to these people, who feel that here is something which is theirs—their very own—something almost sacred. It is Brazilian. They must make the most of it. They do.

Necessary Fighting, on the Home Front

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Not long ago Mr. Archibald MacLeish, in a speech before representatives of the press, emphasized the importance of bringing strong public opinion and daring newspaper criticism to bear upon those publishers or editors who are in any way aiding the enemy through their editorial policy or by a presentation of reports with a seditious, deceitful or treacherous implication.

Many intelligent, well-informed citizens of this country disapprove of these evils but fail to make their views publicly known. Some of the reasons for this apathy are grounded in a fear of having their names connected with matters of a public nature or in a belief that writing letters does no good anyway. Then, too, some feel that a certain amount of prayerful work is sufficient to take care of the situation. As a matter of record, a letter is a helpful incentive and support to any official or newspaper editor. Unfortunately, it is often the instrument of abuse by the habitual grouch, the ignorant or malicious, but it can, in the hands of the enlightened, be a strong factor in registering deserved public disapproval. I wish to take this opportunity to commend The Christian Science Monitor for its clear, fair and forthright handling of the issues of the day and, in particular, for its leadership of other newspapers in reporting on Social Justice and other subversive publications.

* * *

More and more thinking individuals are realizing that this war will not be won simply by sending our boys to the front, by having our factories roll out planes, tanks and ammunition, by giving pep talks, selling war bonds, by contributing to war relief and by sitting back in other ways under the cloak of conservatism, clinging to the amenities of living which may be requisite in normal peace times. Our boys at the battle fronts are taking vital, death-dealing risks. Certainly, we on the home front can afford to take more forthright verbal risks in exposing the evils which are frustrating our country's war efforts. Why should we quibble about exposing personalities and talk in abstractions when those practicing these evils are at our very door? The man at the front is not fighting abstractions. He comes up against hard, red-hot, devastating steel. Let's remember that when we tend to hesitate or be too cautious with words—words that should be spoken or written!

* * *

Let's remind ourselves again and again that we must fight aggressive evil at home as well as abroad, and take every needed human footstep to suppress it. Didn't Hitler boast that he could take America without firing a shot, because he knew there were certain individuals and a certain set-up in this country who would do the work for him?

Our newspapers and radio carry many eulogies on our men's sacrifices at the battle fronts. Certainly, courage is a most desirable quality for any soldier in his line of duty, but let's remember that a soldier "goes over the top" regardless of whether or not he has a scrap of courage—and he does the job—giving his life in countless cases to win the battle. Cannot we at home in ever-increasing measure try to match their courage, or even lack of it—and do the job—regardless of consequences to ourselves, our prestige, our incomes, our position, or even human life itself? Let's searchingly ask ourselves how far are we letting the Nazi-Fascist technique of fear, apathy, smugness, selfishness and laziness do its work on the home front.

Washington HELEN WALLACE KELLEY

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